The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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Enemy Face Doom Near Linchi

Tung Kuang Order Presented By Chu at Imperial Audience

The Grand Order of Tung Kuang was presented to His Majesty the Emperor this morning by Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China as Special Ambassador.

Special Ambassador Chu Min-yi, Special Minister Chang Chao and other members of the suite proceeded to the Imperial Palace this morning, leaving the Imperial Hotel at 10:15 a.m.

His Majesty the Emperor entered the Ho-o Hall at 10:30 a.m. and Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang presented Special Ambassador Chu Min-yi to His Majesty the Emperor. Graciously received in audience, Special Ambassador Chu Min-yi presented to the Throne the personal letter of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and the Grand Order of Tung Kuang.

Special Ambassador Chu, then introduced Special Minister Chang Chao and members of the suite to His Majesty the Emperor.

In News Spotlight

Enemy's War Efforts Dissected—Japan Will Win, Declares Yahagi

Labor Lack Hits Anti-Axis Camp—More Ships Lost Than Built—Internal Friction Disrupts Unity—All U.S. Attempts Fail—Victory Is Ours

Criticizing the three elements that make up the enemy's hope for victory in the war, that is, production, manpower and time, and pointing out the weak points in the United States' and Britain's domestic and foreign setup, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters declared that Japan is confident of winning a long-term war, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Major-General Yahagi's speech was delivered yesterday evening at the Public Hall in Niigata City before an audience of 1,000 people, who were fully inspired by his two-hour speech, the gist of which follows:

"The United States forms the main body of the enemy's fighting power, and both Britain and Chungking are continuing the war under its support. To obtain advantage in war, the United States mentions the following three elements, productivity power, manpower and time, and declares that these elements will be generally mobilized for attaining the objectives of the war. Let us examine these elements one by one from the standpoint of the necessity of knowing the enemy.

Slights U.S. Production

"So far as the first item, productivity power, is concerned, both Britain and Chungking are depending on the strong and large production power of the United States and are hoping that maximum assistance will be given them in this connection. However, the United States' productivity power is a factor which we need not be afraid of.

"According to Roosevelt's message to Congress, the production objective of arms in 1943 is for 125,000 planes, 75,000 tanks, 35,000 anti-aircraft guns and 23,000,000 tons of shipping. But this is nothing but the objective and at best it can only be fulfilled by some 60 per cent.

"For such production the United States has to employ material which cannot be easily acquired. First on the list comes rubber. Ninety per cent of rubber is produced in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The rubber in stock in America is estimated at 400,000 tons. Some other portions may be obtained from Central and South America and Africa and through salvaged rubber. The amount of rubber needed for the present munitions production alone is some 800,000 tons. So it is easy to see that the munition production of the United States will become crippled within a year or two from now. The United States is endeavoring to produce synthetic rubber, it is true, but its aim of obtaining 400,000 tons will not be fulfilled as planned. This is only so far as rubber is concerned. As for other material, too, such as iron, tin, manganese, aluminum, chrome, quicksilver, maica, etc., the country is also suffering an increasing shortage.

"As Rai Sanyo, noted scholar of bygone days, said, 'The soldier's worth lies in his spirit, not in the weapon he possesses,' for it is a

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Press Comments

Monday, April 26

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Reich-Soviet War Situation

MAINICHI—Australia Bewails

Reich-Soviet War Situation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Viewed from various angles, there is no room for doubt that the war situation in Europe has developed into a decisive stage. We hope of course, that the Axis partners in Europe will surmount the unprecedented difficulties and score an ultimate victory, but at the same time, we must exercise caution to avoid indulging in mere wishful thinking regarding the aspect of war in the European continent. We must face the actualities directly and grasp the development of the situation correctly, thus taking adequate measures for the prosecution of this great war.

A terrific battle is now raging in Tunisia while the situation in the Mediterranean has become the cynosure of the world as the command of this stretch of water will have a vital bearing on the future development of war. It is generally believed that in parallel with the intensification of operations in these sectors, the Eastern Front will likewise see lively activities.

There has been no large-scale operations in the Eastern Front since the Soviet Union declared last March that the winter offensive has ended, but this may be taken as an ominous lull before a storm, for there is every reason to believe that the Red Army will plan a counter-offensive with the intensification of activities in the Mediterranean area. Consequently, the Axis forces must be prepared against the foe both in the east and in the west.

It must be admitted that the Soviet forces scored a success to a certain degree in their winter offensive, but it remains a fact nevertheless that the Germans have under their control a vast stretch of land that lies west of a line extending from the vicinity of Lake Ilmen and connecting Smolensk, Kharkov and the Sea of Azov. This is an ample testimony that the German forces have superiority over the Red Army.

Our attention, however, should be drawn to the fact that despite such a success, the Germans are yet to seal the fate of the Soviet forces. It is true that Stalin's forces have been deprived of about 60 per cent of coal, pig-iron and aluminum and 40 per cent of foodstuffs as a result of losing this large territory, thereby sustaining a serious blow to their fighting strength, but still, their machinery for the production of munitions has not been paralyzed.

Of the industrial centers of the Soviet Union which have been destroyed by the German forces, there is none in western and southwestern Soviet Russia, with the exception of Rostov and Stalingrad, which has a vital importance. In the field of materials, the country still has under its control the Ural region to supplement the lost resources. The promotion of the munition production in the eastern part of the Soviet Union centering around Ural is indeed the fountain of its fighting strength.

The Ural region is rich in deposits of iron ores, non-ferrous metals and materials for the chemical industry. The significant point of the munition production in the Ural area is that the industrial base there has been built up by utilizing minerals and fuel produced at the spot. The Soviet Union has reinforced the industrial structure in the eastern part of the country centering around Ural by removing the factories eastward from the occupied territories.

Placed as it was under pressure of the German blitzkrieg, the Soviet authorities succeeded to a certain measure in withdrawing equipment and materials connected with transportation, construction and production, and rehabilitating the numerous plants in the east. The Mos-

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U-BOATS AGAIN HIT U.S. NAVY; PLANE CARRIER 'RANGER' SUNK

Berlin Announces Newest Success—Axis Subs Are Busy

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—United States aircraft carrier Ranger, 14,500 tons, was sunk by German submarines, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today in a special communique.

The Ranger was launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding Yards on February 25, 1933. Her particulars are as follows:

Displacement, 14,500 tons; complement including flying personnel, 1,788 of whom 162 are commissioned officers; dimensions, 728 (w.l), 769 (o.a) x 80 1/12 x 19 2/3 feet (mean); Guns, 5 inch AA; carries 75 airplanes, of which 4 squadrons are bomber fighters, the remainder amphibians.

Axis Sinks 21 Ships

Mainichi

BERLIN, April 25.—In 22 hours from 3 p.m. of April 23 to 3 p.m. of April 24, German and Italian submarines operating over a wide area sank in various waters 21 enemy warships and merchantmen, the German High Command announced today in a special communique.

According to the details of the Axis achievements two destroyers one submarine and 17 merchant ships were sunk in the Mediterreanan and Atlantic, while one transport was sunk in the Black Sea.

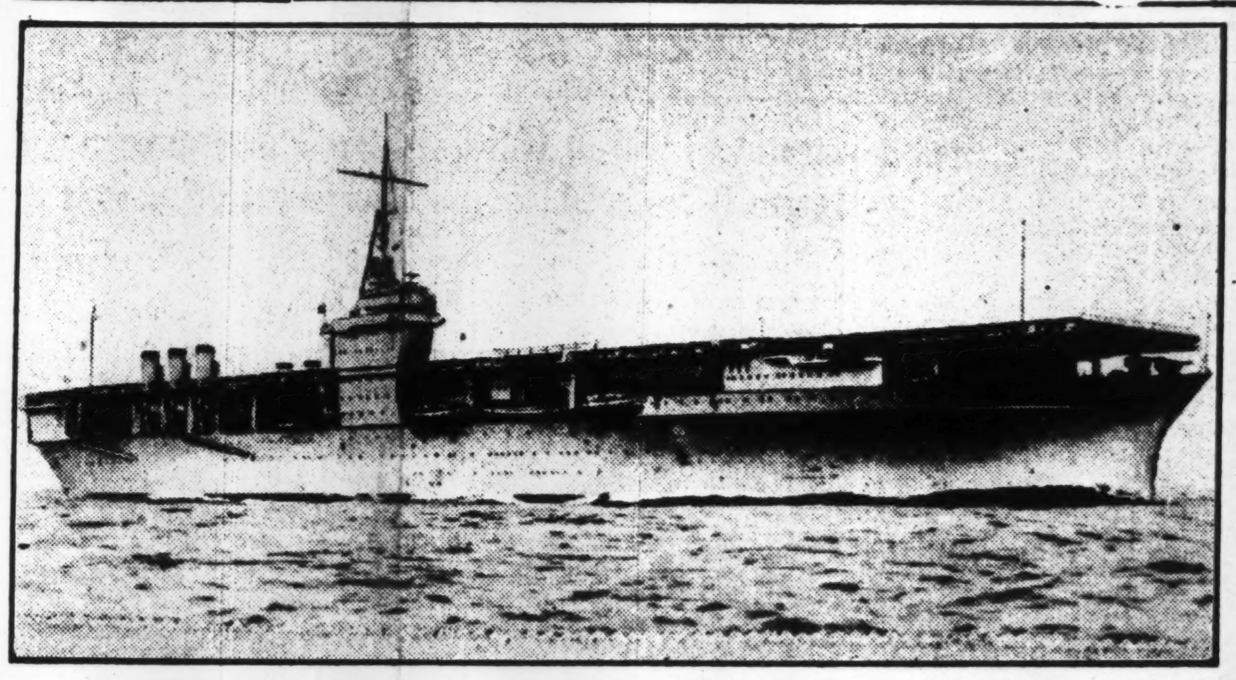
U-boats Smash Convoys

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—German submarines attacked strongly protected enemy transport convoys in the Mediterranean and Atlantic and sank 16 ships, totaling 121,500 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced in a special communique today.

Several of the enemy transports sunk were carrying full loads of troops. It was also announced that two destroyers and one submarine were sunk, while two other ships were torpedoed.

Another Victim of Reich Submarines



The U.S.S. Ranger which has been added to the ever-growing toll exacted by the intrepid undersea squadron of Germany. Built in 1933, she had a displacement of 14,500 tons.

INTERNAL DISORDER RIFE AMONG CHIANG'S OFFICERS

Hatred, Jealousy Rampant in General Staff

Domei

AT HOPEH, HONAN, SHANSI FRONTIER BASE, April 25.—The deeply rooted internal friction among Chungking army officers as well as increasing difficulties in procuring sufficient war supplies have been revealed by the recent surrender of General Sun Tein-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the new 5th Army under the 24th Chungking Group Army.

Through General Sun's surrender, it is learned, ever since General Lu Chao-yuan, Commander of the 23rd Division gave himself up to the Japanese Forces in 1941, General Pang Ping-hsu Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Group Army has become suspicious of his subordinates. Families of members of his own staff have been taken hostage as a measure to prevent further desertions.

After the surrender of his right-hand man, General Liu Yueh-ting, exasperated General Pang became so suspicious that for a time General Sun himself was under arrest.

Meantime, general disorder prevails among the subordinates under General Pang, while the war supplies have recently been so scarce that the officers and men of the 5th Army had to wear summer clothes even in winter.

Asks Canadian Help

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong is reported to have unofficially negotiated with the Ministers of the Canadian Government recently at Ottawa for increasing Canadian aid to Chungking, according to Ottawa reports.

ENEMY LOSSES IN SHIPS BARED

Staggering Figures Show Big Blow Dealt To U.S. and Britain

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—Since the disclosure of the loss of 12,000,000 tons of shipping during last year by the War Supply Investigation Committee headed by Senator Harry S. Truman, Democrat of Missouri, American Government leaders had been making frantic efforts to hush up the matter. However, the following report of the La Prensa correspondent in London received here today is worthy of special note.

"In spite of the fact that it is contended that the loss of American and British ships had diminished somewhat and that the tonnage of newly constructed vessels exceeds the amount sunk, the report of the Truman Committee belies the contention and emphasizes the fact that the anti-Axis shipping situation has not been alleviated."

The Truman report puts the shipping loss of the anti-Axis countries for the year 1942 at 12,000,000 tons, but presumably this represents dead tonnage. Therefore, the gross tonnage would amount to some 7,650,000 tons. Germany and Britain calculate the tonnage generally on gross weight, thus, the German announcement gives the figure of shipping sunk at 8,900,000 tons.

President Franklin Roosevelt announced in January of this year that America had constructed 8,000,000 dead tons of shipping during 1942, but conversion into gross tonnage would give the figure of 6,228,000. Taking the American figure as the basis, the subtraction of the newly constructed tonnage from the tonnage sunk will make the net ton-

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Blamey Seeks More Aid

Domei

LISBON, April 24.—General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces in the Southwestern Pacific area, appealed to the people of the United States for immediate help to defend Australia against the Japanese, in his radio broadcast today.

"We agree that Chancellor Adolf Hitler should be destroyed but if it is to be done at the sacrifice of Australia, it is quite wrong," he declared. "Japanese Forces are increasing their strength in the area north of Australia and thus are trying to isolate Australia which is the base for the anti-Axis forces. America and Britain must send arms to the Pacific front or else the anti-Axis forces will not be able to take the offensive."

Jinnah Ready to Side With Gandhi's Party

Mainichi

CANTON, April 25.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, made known his readiness to compromise with Mahatma Gandhi's India National Congress for the sake of Indian independence at the grand meeting of the All-India Moslem League held in New Delhi on Saturday, according to a New Delhi radio broadcast. The gist of Mr. Jinnah's address is as follows: "No matter what controversy might have existed between the Moslem League and the India National Congress in the past, the Moslem League is now prepared to perform its part fully for the liberation of Indian. The people of India must firmly unite to oust Britain from our country. India's independence must be won not by petitions and pleas to the other nations, but through ourselves."

LISBON, April 24.—Fifteen thousand Mohammedans attended the annual regular meeting of the All-India Moslem League in New Delhi and re-elected Mohammed Ali Jinnah as its president.

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCES 78,234 U.S. MEN LOST

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—Elmer Davis, director of the War Information Office of the United States Government, announced recently that officers and men of the United States army, navy and air forces who were killed, missing or taken prisoners since the beginning of the current war to the present, total 78,234, according to Washington reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 23.—The loss of the United States forces in the North African Front, since the beginning of the North African operation to the first part of April included 1,500 killed, and 10,500 wounded or unaccounted for, making a total of 12,000, it was announced by the United States War Department today, according to reports from Washington.

Iceland to Be a Republic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 25.—The Constitution Drafting Committee formed by the Iceland Government has finished its work, and it is reported that beginning June 14, 1944, a republican form of government will be established in Iceland.

Under the draft, the President of Iceland will be elected from among the members of the Parliament, and his term will last for four years. Iceland will then become an independent nation, abrogating the Act of Union dated November 30, 1918, by which Iceland and Denmark are united under one King.

AXIS AIRPLANES RAID PALESTINE

Stage Fierce Battle At Night With R.A.F. Fighters at Haifa

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 25.—Axis air forces attacked Haifa, Palestine, last night, and fought a fierce air battle with British fighter planes, according to reports from Haifa.

Admits Tripoli Raid

The devastating raid made on Tripoli, in Syria, by the Axis Air Forces on Wednesday night was officially announced by the Italian High Command at noon, Thursday, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei which also quoted a Stefani report which disclosed the details of the raid.

According to information gathered by the Stefani News Agency, the Axis planes approached the coast of Syria from a distant base, as can be surmised from the fact that only heavy bombers participated in the raid.

The bombing was concentrated on oil dumps and oil refineries in Tripoli, the objectives being set aflame. All planes which participated in the raid returned safely to their bases, the report disclosed.

Aberdeen Is Hit

Intrepid fliers of the Luftwaffe vigorously bombed dockyards and harbor facilities at Aberdeen, Scotland, last Wednesday evening, in a furious raid which lasted approximately 20 minutes, and set valuable military installations on fire, it was announced by the German High Command the following day, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The German bulletin also revealed

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Petain's Birthday Observed

Domei

VICHY, April 24.—Marshal Phillippe Petain, Chief of State of France, celebrated his 87th birthday today. At his own request, the people did not hold any celebration on the day.

He only received congratulations from Government officials and diplomatic corps in the morning, and no birthday banquet was held.

All French newspapers highly praised the past achievements of the Marshal in their editorials today.

Wallace Back Home

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States returned to Miami, Florida, yesterday by air after visiting Panama, Costa Rica, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia during the past five weeks.

THAI-JAPANESE RESOLVE TO WIN JOINTLY VOICED

Communique Issued Stressing Accord On Common Aims

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, April 25.—The Japan-Thailand joint communique was issued at 8 a.m. today following the series of consultations carried on between the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, since his arrival in Bangkok on April 22, and Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and other high officials of the Thai government.

"As the result of the Japanese Minister of East Asiatic Affairs' consultation with the Thai Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and others in connection with the existing world situation, the two countries renewed their confidence in ultimate victory and strengthened their pledge to share a common fate. Furthermore, complete accord was reached on procedure for the consummation of the war and for the construction of Greater East Asia," the communique read.

The Japanese Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki departed from Bangkok this morning.

Aoki Makes Donations

On the occasion of his present visit to Thailand, the Japanese Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki made a donation of 20,000 bahts as relief for victims of air raids, 20,000 bahts to the Thai Red Cross Society and 30,000 bahts to the various hospitals under the supervision of the Thai Ministry of Defense.

The Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan conveyed his deep appreciation and gratitude to Minister Aoki through the Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami.

Domei

BANGKOK, April 24.—Full accord has been reached with the leaders of Thailand on the point that Japan

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LONDON TIMES ADMITS ANTI-AXIS' WEAKNESS

Incapable to Bolster Might Against Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, April 24.—The London Times in today's issue came out with the statement that the anti-Axis countries were incapable of strengthening their warfare against Japan, thus admitting the difficulty that confronted Britain in her operations in the South Pacific, according to London dispatches. The gist of the editorial ran as follows:

"Transportation and bottoms are the keynote for the prosecution of the war by the anti-Axis nations both in East Asia and in Europe. Moreover, all this will depend on the superiority of the anti-Axis air forces.

"Two million tons of shipping were required to land the American and British forces stationed at present in North Africa and a further several hundred tons of bottoms will be necessary to maintain the supply of essential materials.

"Under the present conditions, although Britain may possess ample tonnage, it would be rather difficult to transport about the same number of men to the Pacific front.

"Britain does not have sufficient military force or supplies to carry on the war at a distance of 8,000 miles from the homeland.

"We must forever keep in mind that at a distance of only 22 miles from the English Coast are stationed the German forces."

U.S. Bans Dress Uniforms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—In order to save labor and materials, the use of dress uniforms will be suspended until the conclusion of the present war, the United States War Department announced today.

2 TRAPPED DIVISIONS FACE ANNIHILATION—FOE SEEN LEADERLESS

Domei

ON THE NORTH CHINA FRONT, April 25.—Japanese units which captured Linchi, former strategic position of the newly organized enemy 5th Army in northern Honan Province, near the Shansi-Honan border, successfully intercepted fleeing enemy remnants of the 3rd and 4th Divisions numbering some 10,000 in strength in the district northwest of Linchi, and are now in the process of completely annihilating them, it was reported today.

The enemy 3rd Division is under the command of General Wang Sui-ching while the 4th Division is headed by General Wang Yen-ying, the report added.

Enemy Lose Leaders

Yomiuri-Hochi

SOUTH SHANSI FRONT, April 25.—Although about 40,000 of the main force of the enemy 24th Group Army that were surrounded in the area northwest of Linchi by crack Japanese units have continued desperate resistance, about 1,000 men of the 106th Division of the enemy that attempted to break through the encircling line were repulsed, after receiving annihilating damages in the neighborhood of Luchiachuang, early yesterday morning.

Another group of some 2,000 men that attempted an offensive in the district north of Luchiachuang were smashed after fierce fighting.

Since last night, crack units of the Imperial Forces that had surrounded completely some 10,000 enemy troops in the mountain region, northeast of Linchi, commenced action to deal a final blow, and this morning, enemy forces, though offering desperate resistance, were put in utter confusion and many units surrendered.

According to the war prisoners, General Hu Chang-ching, Commander of the 45th Division, 27th Army, was killed in battle, and General Ma Fa-wu, Commander of the 40th Brigade, fled to the mountain areas west of Linchi, with his troops. General Chi Wang-hsi, Commander of the 39th Division was captured by the Japanese as he fled on a stretcher through the mountain. Thus, the enemy forces having lost their commanders are now in utter confusion.

In the northwest of Linchi, also, one Brigade commander surrendered with his troops. In this manner, the complete annihilation of the enemy forces in this area is now only a matter of time.

Wu Jui-tung Captured

Domei

FIRST LINE FRONT ON SOUTHERN TAIHSING MOUNTAINS, April 25.—Wu Jui-tung, commander of the 24th Division of the Chungking 24th Group Army, surrendered yesterday to the Hyakutake unit at Likiachai, 8 kilometers south of Linchi, it was learned today.

Meanwhile, Wang Sui-king and Wang Yueh, respectively commanders of the 3rd and 4th Divisions under the command of General Sun Tein-ying were captured by Japanese Forces in the mountainous region northwest of Linchi.

Canadian Workers Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—About 15,000 workers at the Windsor airplane manufacturing plant of the Ford Motor Car Company, which is called the largest war industry plant in Canada, went out on a strike today and the factory has been compelled to suspend operation.

The striking workers are members of the Congress of Industrial Organization and the cause of the strike is reported to be their objection to the production increase plan proposed by the company.

Slavs Hold Conference

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—The first conference of Slavs residing in Latin America was opened at Montevideo yesterday afternoon, with the attendance of 380 representatives of the Slavs from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Bolivia, it is reported from Montevideo.

The object of the conference is to unite the 2,000,000 Slavs in Latin America for the execution of the war against Germany.

MINISTER CHOU BACK IN NANKING

China's Special Envoy Visited Manchoukuo--Inspected Factories

Domei

NANKING, April 25.—Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, Special Envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, upon completing his historic mission returned to Nanking by air this afternoon.

Great contribution has been made by the present visit of the Chinese Special Envoy to Manchoukuo toward the strengthening of the economic as well as political ties of the two nations, according to the well-informed observers here.

They added that during the 10 days in Manchoukuo, the distinguished Chinese visitor made an extensive tour inspecting economic and political centers including Fengman Power Plant, Showa Steel Mill, Fushun coal mine, and other plants.

Chou Leaves Peking

Domei

PEKING, April 25.—Completing his mission as special envoy of the National Government of China to Manchoukuo, Chou Fu-hai, Chinese Finance Minister and concurrently vice-president of the Executive Yuan, who arrived here on April 18, left here for Nanking at 10:05 a.m., it was learned.

During his stay here, Special Envoy Chou held discussions with leaders of the North China Political Affairs Commission as well as Japanese military and ambassadorial figures stationed here.

Press Comments

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cow Government insists that this difficult procedure was completed between September and December, 1941.

It is no miracle that the Soviet Union recovered from the serious blows suffered and launched a large-scale counter-offensive during this winter. The main reason that enabled the country to rally, it must be acknowledged, is the industrial power of the Soviet Union itself rather than the aid from the United States or Britain.

In spite of the exaggerated propaganda, the Anglo-American aid to its ally in Europe is, substantially rapidly dwindling due to the increasing menace of the U-boats. Consequently, these two countries are planning to send materials through the Northwest Passage. However, the Axis Powers, on their part, should give attention to the latent strength of the Soviet Union rather than to Anglo-American aid.

It must be taken for granted that the Red army would continue resistance even if the supplies from the United States and Britain should come to a complete cessation until the country's munition industry no longer functions. In the anticipated spring offensive, the Axis countries should particularly consider this point and complete their preparation for a decisive victory. The attainment of a speedy victory over the Soviet Union, at a time when the North African war situation is drawing worldwide attention, is of an urgent nature.

Australia Bewails

MAINICHI—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces for the Southwestern Pacific, and John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, shamelessly voice vociferously pessimistic views over the Pacific war situation, but the United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is expressing optimistic views. No doubt, the optimistic views thus expressed by Knox are in themselves only a matter of mere verbal utterance, but aside from this, the fact is that the American naval chief discards the demand of MacArthur or of Curtin as to air force reinforcement and other aid called for, on the contention that the situation warrants no pessimism.

Thus, cries of adverse criticism asking if the United States "intends really to forsake Australia" are being raised persistently by Australia against Washington.

Particularly, Knox and MacArthur, mainly on this issue, go the length of staging a mud-slinging contest between the two, each trying to shift his responsibility on to the shoulder of the other for defeats and reverses suffered in the Pacific. Since this is a quarrel and a dispute between the fellow fighters themselves, it would be naturally expected that the relations between the United States and Australia may have been more aggravated than the relations between Knox and MacArthur.

However, such an internal discord in the enemy camp is, after all, a result of the far-reaching defeats and reverses they have so far suffered in the Pacific war. Meanwhile, what is most clearly certain is the fact that the formidable power wielded by the Imperial Forces in the Southwestern Pacific has been strikingly bolstered and that this is driving the enemy from their erstwhile "braggadocio" position to that of bewailing and bemoaning and from their past position of cooperation to that of disintegration.

Even Knox himself cannot be unaware of this actual truth of the war situation. The fact that Knox, fully cognizant of this fact, remains consistently as yet a mere onlooker on the Australian crisis signifies that the United States has exerted its power too much in war manufacture, so much so that the power is no longer sufficient to save the Australian crisis.

Is it not the inmost opinion of both Roosevelt and Knox that the situation in North Africa, for the time being, is more important than Australia and that the United States air force must be reinforced in India and West Asia? The United States is not fighting for Australia, but is only forming a common front with the country so that Roosevelt may realize his malicious ambition of world domination. It would be well for the Australians to appreciate that Knox, MacArthur or any other leader is harboring the same opinion.

War Victory Stressed

Maj.-General Nakao Yahagi

Yahagi Is Confident Japan Will Realize Final War Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

dead thing. It is man who makes it live. It is the soul of man. It is man, after all, who manages and manipulates millions of weapons. In other words, it is the power of action, that is, soul.

"The human resources in the United States are not sufficient. The quality of officers and men is decidedly on the wane because of the hurry with which troops are being organized. We should never think that all the new troops organized by the United States are directed at us. Arms are sent to Britain and Chungking, of course, and large portions are also required for equipping the new troops in the course of organization. And these new troops are not to be assigned to the Pacific and China fronts alone. They are being distributed over various spots the world over. As a result, only 10 or 20 per cent of them are directed against Japan.

Manpower Deadlock

"The second is the question concerning the manpower for the fighting services. At present the American army is said to have the force of 3,600,000 strong, while the navy is said to have a total of 1,500,000 officers and men. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff declared that the total force of the army and navy would be increased to 8,000,000 strong by the end of 1943.

"The American population now stands at 133,970,000. The 9,000,000 strong of the army and navy corresponds to one-eighth of the entire male population of the United States. According to a survey made at the time of the First European War, 10 workers (including agricultural workers) were required to maintain one soldier. According to this calculation, a total of 90,000,000 workers in general are needed to maintain 9,000,000 troops. The number means mobilization of all Americans of productive age. Numerically, this expansion program is absolutely impossible to carry out.

"The workers in America are now put at some 60,000,000, and more than a million women are working. The manpower mobilization power of the United States seems to have reached the maximum limit. It may be possible to produce any number of aircraft, tanks, warships, etc., but it is impossible to obtain men to handle these arms easily. The most difficult problem is not materials, but human resources. Judging from this point of view, too, it is clearly impossible for America to raise troops enough, no matter what a great amount of munitions may be turned out.

"It is considerably difficult to make good the losses caused in pilots, sailors and seamen operating on the foremost front. Judging from the results of our own fighting, we can fully imagine that the actual fighting power of the United States is rapidly declining.

"In Britain, the War Secretary announced on May 21 last year that, of the British population of 47,000,000, a total of 22,000,000 have been mobilized for wartime labor. He declared again that as many as 8,500,000 girls are engaged in wartime labor. This is worthy of special attention. Women account for 60 per cent of the 300,000 workers in 42 munitions factories under the direct control of the Government. In the aircraft plants, especially, it is unavoidable to depend on women for the supply of one-third of the manpower. In this respect, it may be held that Britain's mobilization power of human resources has already reached the limit.

"The third item is time. It is clear that the longer the war becomes the enemy camp will face a more difficult situation in its production power and human resources. That a protracted war is advantageous for the Axis has become commonsense in the United States and Britain. They are feeling serious uneasiness on that account.

Big Shipping Shortage

"Shipping is a vital factor for the Anglo-American fighting power or national defense. Especially, Britain and Chungking, depending on American materials, need ships. Vessels are also being used for supplying materials to the American expeditionary force. If the anti-Axis side can build 10,000,000 tons of shipping within this year, the situation may become advantageous to them. But it must be viewed that an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons on the average is being sunk each month. That is to say, more shipping is being sunk than is being built up. When this ratio surpasses a certain extent, the anti-Axis countries will find it unavoidable to kneel down before the Axis camp.

"The United States has dispatched a large force of troops overseas. On account of the lack of ships, she will find it exceedingly difficult to send an enormous amount of ammunition and foodstuff to these troops in the near future.

"Soong Mei-ling, who went over to America to protest against the European-front first principle, warned: 'Japan has achieved great strides in developing the Southern Regions. Japan's position has become unshakable strategically and economically as well. It is Japan who has a fighting power which increases with time.'

"Australia has also begun to feel a serious menace. With regard to the second-front question in Europe, Britain has to show a concrete plan because of the strong Soviet demand. Meanwhile, Chungking is strongly urging Britain to reopen the Chiang aid route by regaining Burma. Such being the situation, Britain is in a situation in which she unavoidably must carry out such operations as are very disadvantageous from a strategic point of view.

Victory Lies With Us

"America's strategy for 1943 seems to be offensive. She apparently intends to exhaust Japan's air power by causing the Japanese Air Force to fight without a let-up. She is planning an air raid on the Japanese mainland to demoralize us and is making efforts to disturb our efforts in the construction work in the South. Also she is trying to destroy the supply routes between the Continent and Japan Proper. It is clear that America has achieved not a single success in its attempts before our strong defense. Roosevelt's agony is worthy of our sympathy, indeed. We should correctly gauge the prevailing situation make united efforts to increase production and perfectly defend our mainland and we should be fully confident that final victory is ours."

Thai-Japanese Resolve to Win Jointly Voiced

(Continued From Page 1)

and Thai must solidly unite and fight together the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish, Kazuo Aoki, visiting Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, declared at a press interview held at 3:30 p.m. today.

Mr. Aoki said he had been able to exchange frank views with Premier Phibun Songkhram, Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and other Thai leaders, adding, that he explained to the Premier that Japan's confidence in victory is not mere wishful thinking, but is based on solid facts. He pictured Premier Songkhram as a man of firm character very well fitted to be the leader of the people of Thailand.

Mr. Aoki then stressed the need of mutual visits of leaders of the two countries in order to further increase their mutual trust and understanding.

Thai Leaders Feted

At 7 p.m. Mr. Aoki invited Thai Cabinet Ministers, including Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, to a banquet at the Oriental Hotel here. On this occasion Mr. Aoki expressed his pleasure that during his present visit he had been able to exchange frank views with the Premier and Foreign Minister of Thailand on matters relating to the situation in East Asia.

In a responding speech, Foreign Minister Wathakan stated that the visit has not only cemented relations between the two countries, but will also produce a significant result in the construction of East Asia.

Earlier, Mr. Aoki conferred with Japanese Army and Navy representatives at the Japanese Embassy and attended a luncheon on the Menam River given in his honor by the Thai Government.

Mutual Ties Strengthened

The present visit to Thailand by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has brought a new realization in the joint mission resting on Japan-Thai relations, reaching full accord in their cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, qualified observers here declared.

The fact that Mr. Aoki candidly set forth Japan's faith in complete victory in war and expressed from the bottom of his heart Japan's friendship toward Thailand, has been very favorably received by the Thai people as placing Japan-Thai relations on a firmer and more unshakable basis.

Moreover, Mr. Aoki has promoted greater understanding between Japanese authorities both at home and here through his series of conferences with Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and the organs of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in Thailand, as well as frank exchange of views with Japanese authorities here.

Youth Is Core of Nippon's Might—Present Is Their Era, Says Amau

The present age is an era for the younger generation. The great spirit and power of youth should form the nucleus of Japan's strength.

So declared Eiji Amau, new President of the Board of Information, in an interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi held last week at his residence at Aoyama, Akasaka-ku.

Since Mr. Amau was appointed Chief of the Board of Information, many telegrams and letters of encouragement have been sent to him from the young men within the country as well as from Italian youths.

"For eight months after my return from Italy at the end of 1940," said Mr. Amau, "I made a tour throughout the country primarily to see with my own eyes the activities of the nation's youth which is full of vigor and spirit.

"I place much expectation on the future of young men. Among the letters of encouragement I have received, those from young people have impressed me the most. People say that nowadays the prime of life is centered around the age of 25.

"The supreme loyalty of young men, which was most clearly demonstrated by the young Hero Gods who participated in the attack against Pearl Harbor as the crew of the Special Attack Flotilla, impresses me most strongly and makes me realize again the peerless strength of Japan. I am glad to see such a spirit manifest in the youth movement of this country.

"The youth movement of Japan is different from those of Germany and Italy. It appears to be luke-warm when compared with those of the Axis countries in Europe but it is sound and wholesome. I hope to solidify the unity of the 100,000,000 people of Japan with the great and sound strength of the younger generation as its center."

Meanwhile, Mr. Amau will shortly hold an interview with Italian correspondents in Tokyo to have his message of goodwill conveyed to the people of Italy where he had stayed from September, 1939 to October, 1940, as Ambassador to Rome.

In the meantime, Goro Murata, newly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Information, appeared for the first time at his new office at 2 p.m. on Friday. The new aide to President Amau stated he is a poor speaker but will strive to supplement that handicap with enthusiasm and practice.

American Legation Staff Leaves Office in Finland

Domei

BERLIN, April 23.—While various rumors are current regarding the relations between the United States and Finland ever since the return to Washington of American Minister to Helsinki Hans F. Schoenfeld, practically all the staff members of the American Legation have left Helsinki for Stockholm in Sweden a few days ago in accordance with instructions from the Washington Government, says a Helsinki dispatch available here.

The dispatch adds that only three persons; namely, Councilor Robert McClintock, Charge d'Affaires, his lady secretary, and a telephone operator, are still staying in the American Legation.

Meanwhile, a Stockholm dispatch reveals that the American Legation party arrived in Stockholm by plane on Friday.

Enemy Losses In Ships Bared

(Continued From Page 1)

nage loss 1,772,000.

Assuming that 20,000 men compose one division and that 13 tons of shipping are necessary to supply food and ammunition per soldier, the foregoing shipping loss would mean the severance of supplies for approximately 50 divisions. Of course, this is based on the assumption that all of the ships lost would be used for transportation of supplies, but actually a large number of oil tankers as well as transports were included among the sunken ships.

However, in view of the fact that all gasoline for use of the anti-Axis air forces in Europe and Africa depends on ocean transportation and that Britain is self-sufficient only to the extent of 55 per cent in its food consumption, the loss of this type of shipping is an enormous blow to the anti-Axis nations.

The Truman report was based on the figures of 1942 when German submarines had inflicted an average monthly loss of 1,000,000 tons on anti-Axis shipping. It is inferred that construction had exceeded loss only during the month of September last year. Also, Britain and America commenced their program of building corvettes and frigates only toward the end of 1942.

As a large number of German submarines are active in the Atlantic this year also, the menace of the Axis undercraft vessels looms with equal magnitude to the anti-Axis countries.

Irish Leaders Denounce Stationing of U.S. Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The armed members of the Irish Republican Army, an anti-British revolutionary secret organization, took possession of a cinema theater in the main thoroughfare of Belfast and held there a demonstration meeting today. A fierce fighting with the police force that arrived to disperse the meeting occurred.

James Steel and MacCadia, leaders of the Irish Republican Army, who recently escaped from the Belfast prison, appeared at the meeting and delivered speeches.

MacCadia particularly demanded the immediate withdrawal of American troops and further said as follows:

"As North Ireland became separated from Ireland, a large number of United States troops came to be stationed in North Ireland. This is a violation of the State rights of Ireland. The entire people of Ireland oppose the presence of American troops.

"We desire to warn the Washington Government that in the event of war developing between Ireland and Britain, the United States troops will also be involved. By this, it will mean that the United States that jointly formed the Atlantic Charter with Britain commences an imperialistic war of invasion into Ireland."

Training Mothers Planned

For the purpose of giving greater impetus to the bringing up of healthy mothers, a wom[illegible] department has been establishe[illegible] the Japan Students' Physical [illegible]ning Enhancement Association.

Physical training for women in the past had been considered on the same basis as for men and it must be admitted that there were some points that would well bear reconsideration.

However, with the formation of the women's department, physical training for women will be placed in its right tract, although it will not become independent of the other physical training bodies.

The members of the committee have been selected, with Juichi Shimomura, principal of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, as chairman, and the first committee meeting will be held early next month to decide on guiding policies.

Big Music Show Set

In celebration of Tencho-Setsu, a grand band music performance by 2,000 musicians will be given at the Hibiya Grand Music Hall at 11 a.m. on April 29 under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, Japan Broadcasting Corporation and the Japan Band Music Federation.

Rails for Turkey

ISTANBUL.—Rails weighing 1,000 tons have arrived in Turkey from Germany for Turkish railways, it was learned here. Another 4,000 tons will arrive shortly in accordance with the agreement for the shipment of 5,000 tons of rails concluded between the two countries some time ago.

CHINA REOPENS RAILWAY LINE

All Repairs Between Chekiang, Kiangsi Ended Successfully

Domei

KINHWA, April 25.—With the completion of repair work on the 187-kilometer section between Hangchow and Kinhwa, the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Line was reopened to traffic in a ceremony held here today with the attendance of the proxy of Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to China, and other officials concerned.

It is recalled that the repair work on the 135-kilometer section between Meichih and Kinhwa was started by the Japanese Forces with the full cooperation of the Central China Railway Corporation, immediately following the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations between May and September, last year, when the enemy remnants in the district were completely wiped out. The work was completed on April 1.

The repair work, it is claimed, was completed in the short period of six months despite many difficulties, fully demonstrating to the world the excellency of the Japanese railway engineering. The Chinese inhabitants living along the railway line also cooperated with the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, the work on the section of 40 kilometers between Hsihsing and Meichih was started on December 1, last year, and completed on April 20, thus reopening the 187-kilometer section of the railway between Hangchow and Kinhwa.

Repair work on the Tsienteng-Kiang bridge is scheduled to be started in August and is expected to be completed within this year. At the same time the construction of a new line between Kinhwa and Wuyi will shortly be underway, according to the officials of the Central China Railway Corporation.

In view of the fact that Kinhwa and its vicinity adjoin the enemy controlled districts, the effect of the reopening of the railway line upon the people in the districts will be far-reaching.

Has Economic Significance

The reopening on April 25 of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Line will contribute greatly toward the economic development of Eastern Chekiang, declared observers in Kinhwa.

The Eastern Chekiang district, according to the same quarters, is not only an important granary of Central China rich in rice, wheat, tea, tobacco, cotton, tung-oil, and other products, but also is well known for its rich deposits of fluorspar, a vital resource for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

These quarters stated that the reopening of the railway line will facilitate transportation of fluorspar now being mined in the Kinhwa district by the Central China Mining Corporation.

They said that in the neighborhood of Wuyi, deposits of flour-spar is estimated to reach 60 per cent of the whole world's deposits.

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INGRAM CLARIFIES STAND OF U.S. TROOPS IN BRAZIL

Are Stationed Only for Duration of War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—Although the United States has established military bases in Brazil, they are only for the duration of war and upon the conclusion of the conflict, the American troops will be entirely withdrawn from Brazil, declared Vice-Admiral Jonas Ingram, Commander of United States South Atlantic Squadron, in a press interview given recently at Bahia, Brazil.

"Brazil is only using her naval ships for protecting Brazilian ships and is not participating in the actual warfare in cooperation with the United States," Vice-Admiral Ingram said to the Brazilian newspapers regarding the relations between Brazil and the United States.

"The Vichy Government has circulated a report that Brazilian troops had landed on North Africa, but it is not true," he added. "America has set up military bases in Brazil for the duration of the present war, but when the war is over, all the United States forces in Brazil will be withdrawn."

Axis Airplanes Raid Palestine

(Continued From Page 1)

that fuel tanks in the northern section of the city exploded with deafening detonations, enveloping the entire city in smoke and flame.

Six British Planes Lost

The loss of six British warplanes in the raid made on Abbeville in northern France on Wednesday night was admitted by the British Air Ministry on Thursday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei which relayed a telegram from London.

39 Craft Downed

Thirty-nine of the British planes that participated in the raids on Stettin and Rostock last Tuesday night were shot down by the German forces, it was announced by German military authorities on Thursday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

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Yeh Leaves Keijo

Domei

KEIJO, April 25.—The party of 10 leading military figures headed by General Yeh Peng, chief of the Army Section of the National Government Military Commission, who are on their way to inspect military facilities in Japan passed here at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

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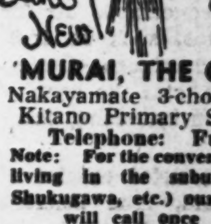

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The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 15,833 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1943 Price 15 Sen

IMPERIAL FORCES TAKE LINCHI IN NORTH HONAN; 40,000 SOLDIERS TRAPPED

WATHAKAN PLEDGES THAI'S COOPERATION FOR VICTORIOUS WAR

Foreign Minister Makes Stirring Address at Aoki's Welcome Dinner

BONDS STRENGTHENED

Leaders in Bangkok Show Great Understanding of Japan's Intention

Domei

BANGKOK, April 23.—For a successful prosecution of the current war, Thailand is voluntarily cooperating with Japan, declared Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan in his speech made at a welcome dinner party given tonight in honor of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki.

The fact that the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is directly responsible for various political and economic matters between Japan and Thailand, has come here is of great value for the consolidation of both material and spiritual ties based on the alliance between the two countries, the Thai Foreign Minister said.

The War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Foreign Minister pointed out, made Thailand share its fortune with Japan, as the result of which the friendly relations and mutual understanding between the two countries are being heightened.

Recalling the relief and sympathy extended to the Thai nation by both the Government and the people of Japan last year at the time of the big flood, the Thai Foreign Minister said Thailand's feeling of gratefulness to Japan is strong and fresh as ever.

Thailand's cooperation with Japan is not limited to wartime alone, he said, but is dedicated to the maintenance of the future peace and order of Greater East Asiatic nations—a task which Thailand feels responsible in shouldering its share.

Meets Leaders

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, April 24.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, now visiting in Thailand, has already talked for several days with Premier P. Phibun Songkhram, Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan and other Government leaders since his arrival in Bangkok. When interviewed by Japanese correspondents in his quarters, the visiting Minister Aoki spoke as follows:

"I earnestly wished to visit Thailand ever since the assumption of my present portfolio. I am exceedingly glad to have the chance of personally seeing Premier Songkhram and Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan. I frankly expressed Japan's attitude towards Thailand. I have heard the Premier voice his deep satisfaction at my opinion. I am confident that our conviction in sure victory in the decisive war stage has been made further immutable, the co-existing relations between the two countries made closer and mutual understanding deepened.

"The chief object of my present visit to Thailand is not to confer on concrete questions, but to deepen the intimacy between the two countries and increase the understanding of each other. In this sense, I have received a deep impression in this country. That the Thai Government leaders have profoundly appreciated Japan's true intention and are making efforts to strengthen cooperation with Japan has been strongly impressed on my mind. I shall be very happy if leaders of the two countries come to visit one another, taking advantage of my present visit to Thailand."

ADM. HASEGAWA ENDS TOUR

Governor-General of Taiwan Leaves Hongkong After Inspection

Domei

HONGKONG, April 24.—Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, visiting here on an extensive inspection, left for Taiwan this afternoon.

The Governor-General arrived here on April 21 and made a close inspection of reconstruction activities in the former Crown Colony.

During his stay here, Admiral Hasegawa had lengthy talks with Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, and other high civil and military leaders.

Gripping Story Told of Daring Raid In Guadalcanal By Terazawa's Unit

By KENSHI MORIKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT April 24.—Another thrilling chapter was written into the history of the War of Greater East Asia with the announcement of the exploits of the Terazawa Raiding Force which, like the Nakazawa Raiding Force, was sent out to blast an enemy base on Guadalcanal Island.

"Strike terror into the hearts of the American troops in the South Pacific." This was the parting order made by the Commander of the Corps to Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa.

The Sub-Lieutenant had capable subordinates. They were Corporal Kyoichi Kato from Toyota village, Shita-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture; Lance-Corporal Saburo Takahashi from Hayano, Tonukino, Motosu-gun, Gifu Prefecture; Superior Private Masaya Furuta from Yaotsu-machi, Kamo-gun, Gifu Prefecture; and Superior Private Masamitsu Kinoshita from Miwa, Ishimaki village, Yana-gun, Aichi Prefecture. Sub-Lieutenant Koichi Terazawa came from Sanno, Yakeno, Ichinomiya City, Aichi Prefecture.

Departure

"Remember we are to complete our plans by the 15th!"

"Let us do our best!"

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa stood at the head of his determined raiding party, and led his men into the jungle.

The heavy down-pour that beat upon the jungle foliage deafened the ears of the men with a roar which sounded like the roll of thunder.

The thick under-growth prevented their advance in the darkness of the night.

"We will have to sleep out in the rain tonight," said Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa who led his men to the shelter of a large tree. There, they huddled together under the temporary refuge.

The rain continued without any sign of stopping. The men of the raiding party were drenched to their skins, as they crowded around the trunk of the tree and looked ruefully toward the dark and ominous skies.

Bang!

The sharp report of a pistol resounded throughout the jungle, followed by the searching rays of a flashlight that shone in the distant.

"Enemy scouts!" exclaimed Corporal Kato as they reached for their revolvers.

"Don't fire!" ordered Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa curtly. "Do not fire until we are discovered. Then, we will kill every one of them. However, until then, we must not let them know that we are within their cordon," declared the calm and wise leader of the raiding party.

Another Pistol Report

Bang!

Another pistol report rose above the storm. This time it was closer and louder. The pouring rain flashed like silver in the beam of the flashlight. The enemy scouts drew closer to the hiding place of the Terazawa Raiding Party. Now the voices of the approaching scouts became audible.

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa chuckled to himself as he thought, "So these are enemy scouts—they fire shots, use their flashlights and talk among themselves, giving away their exact position and number."

Bang!

The third shot was fired within arm's reach of the hidden party, but the enemy scouts used their flashlights only to light their paths, and walked past the breathless members of the raiding party, completely unaware of their presence, laughing and joking among themselves.

Bang!

Another shot was heard by the Japanese soldiers who could not help from laughing and exclaiming, "Imbeciles!"

"They, dear students, are specimens of the Roosevelt-type scouts. Their duties are not to seek information, but to give information to their enemies of their own position, number, etc. They are the true specimens of the scouts of the United States forces. They should be given world-wide acclaim!" explained Corporal Kato with a perfectly sober countenance, greatly entertaining his comrades with his amusing discourse.

Superior Private Kinoshita kept pace with his comical senior by contributing a recitation of the enemy's concept of war strategy in a clear, crisp voice:

"A soldier who is at the fighting front is not a living being; he is a machine. Even if one or two enemy soldiers approach him, he should throw away his arms and flee. If, unfortunately, he should be caught by his enemy, he should

(Continued on Page 2)

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa (left) and Corporal Kato (right)

SUFFICIENCY IN RICE ASSURED FOR MALAI

Adviser Sunada Returns From South—Reports Conditions Favorable

Malai is well on the way to full self-sufficiency in rice as the result of the untiring efforts of the Japanese Military Administration authorities in Malai, declared Shigemasa Sunada, Civil Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, when he stopped off at Fukuoka on his way to Tokyo, according to Domei.

"The reconstruction of Malai," Mr. Sunada stated, "is progressing rapidly toward the goal set of assuring a supply of munitions as well as self-sufficiency in other vital materials.

"During my recent inspection tour through the Malai Peninsula, I was amazed at the remarkable progress made in reconstruction work during the past one year."

Stressing the urgent necessity for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Malai, Mr. Sunada revealed that rice plant imported from Taiwan last year for local farmers have proved so successful that two crops have already been harvested this year.

He added that the people in Malai are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese Forces as well as with Japanese authorities in the Peninsula.

Steady progress in general recon-

(Continued on Page 2)

ENVOY TSAI ARRIVES IN PEKING FOR TOUR

Nanking's New Ambassador to Japan to Make Inspection Of North China

Domei

PEKING, April 24.—Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan, arrived here this afternoon on an extensive inspection trip through North China prior to his departure for Tokyo.

In the course of a press interview which he gave immediately upon arrival here, the new Nanking envoy to Tokyo emphasized Japan's sincere support to China for the latter's acquisition of complete independence, and particularly referred to the recent return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights by Japan.

Referring to the increasingly important part China plays in the present war, Mr. Tsai emphasized the firm and strong resolve of the Chinese people to cope with the situation, and stated that North China, as an important supply base of China, must faithfully execute its task.

Commenting on the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, as Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, the new Chinese Ambassador declared the Government as well as the people of China, expect much from him as he is a man who knows China as it really is.

AXIS STRIKES BACK AT FOES IN TUNISIA IN FURIOUS BATTLE

Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fight Said Raging as Both Sides Engage in Terrific Encounter

NEW OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED

British Under Montgomery Driven Back Along Wide Front In Western Sector

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 23.—The battle between the Axis forces which have taken up positions in the northeastern corner of Tunisia with their backs to the sea and the Anglo-American attackers have become increasingly terrific. With the object of piercing the southeastern corner of the Axis positions, the Anglo-American forces have been keeping up a furious offensive since three days ago, while the Axis forces have been putting up an effective resistance with gunfire and dive-bombings.

Subjected to a spirited attack from the Axis units in the west of Enfidaville today, the British 8th Army and New Zealand forces are fighting a hard battle. In some sections, even had-to-hand fighting is raging.

The Axis today launched an offensive along a very wide line on the western Tunisian front, driving the British forces belonging to the Montgomery army into the Medies el Bab section. Dispatching fresh reinforcements, Lieutenant-General Montgomery tried a counter-offensive to take back the lost positions.

In this battle, the Anglo-American attackers, with the support of the French rebel forces, attempted to strike at the front of the Axis positions. Touching a mine-field laid by the Axis in front of the frontal positions, the attackers suffered serious losses. As a result, they decided to flank the Axis positions, but, subjected to concentrated gunfire from the Germans, they were forced to retreat. In a battle which developed in the Atlas Mountain Range section the anti-Axis counter-offensive was completely smashed with heavy losses inflicted on its own side.

There are indications that the Axis forces, which have decided to defend themselves in the last bridgehead in North Africa and have completely adjusted their positions, have secured an invincible position.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED AT KALGAN

Exports Between Manchoukuo, Mengchiang for 1943-44 Year Are Decided

Domei

KALGAN, April 24.—The exports of livestock as well as furs, hides and leathers, etc. from Mengchiang to Manchoukuo during the present trade year, 1943-4, will total approximately ¥3,000,000, it was decided by competent authorities of Manchoukuo and Mengchiang at a session of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Economic Liaison Conference which was held at the Japanese Legation here for two days, April 22 and 23, it was revealed.

According to the agreement signed at the two-day parley, which provided for the details of Mengchiang's exports to Manchoukuo, the 1943-4 export of horses from Mengchiang to Manchoukuo this year will increase by 25 per cent as compared with last year, while the exports of sheep as well as furs and hides will remain unchanged from the 1942 level.

The total exports from Mengchiang to Manchoukuo includes ¥1,000,000 worth of commodities other than livestock and furs and hides.

TSIENTANG RAILWAY IN CHEKIANG OPENED

Line Covers Distance of 180 Kilometers

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Culminating undaunted efforts of combined Sino-Japanese reconstruction under the supervision of Japanese experts, a 180-kilometer railway line between Tsientang in the western part of Chekiang Province and Kinhwa in the central part of Chekiang Province will be reopened for traffic as from tomorrow, it was revealed.

The railway, which was left heavily damaged by retreating Chungking troops, was under reconstruction since April last year.

A ceremony marking the opening of the reconstructed railway will take place tomorrow at the Kinhwa station with the participation of Kikujiro Takashima, President of the Central China Development Company, and other military and civil leaders.

Nanking to Present Order of Tung Kuang To His Majesty

The National Government of the Chinese Republic respectfully has decided to present to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the Grand Order of the Tung Kuang Decoration, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Sunday. The creation of the Tung Kuang Decoration was previously decided at the Supreme Defense Council at Nanking. The National Government has appointed its Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi as Special Ambassador and Chang Chao as Special Minister to present this decoration. The Special Ambassador carrying the new Grand Order and accompanied by the members of his suite will go to the Imperial Palace today, when they will be received in audience by His Imperial Majesty. The presentation of the Grand Order will be conducted then. An announcement to this effect was issued jointly by the Ministry of Publicity and the Foreign Office, both at Nanking, on Sunday, according to the dispatch.

U.S. WARNED AGAINST 2-FRONT OFFENSIVE

Writer For Foreign Affairs Association Says Germany Must Be Defeated First

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—It is reported that in connection with the United States Government's announcement of the Tokyo air raid, American press circles have begun to play up the problem of strategy in the Pacific of late. The Foreign Affairs Association is featuring a commentary, "Strategy for the East Asiatic War" by Lawrence K. Lobinger, it is reported from New York.

The gist of the foregoing article follows:

"Since the Pearl Harbor debacle, the United States has faced the completely new problem of whether to concentrate its war efforts on the European or on the East Asiatic front. But the essential character of this question is already clear. Germany must be disposed of first, and then all land and naval forces should be sent to East Asia to resist Japan. Accordingly, the European-front-first principle is quite reasonable.

Germany First on List

"Should the United States devote its attention exclusively to the Pacific, she would become separated from the rest of the anti-Axis Powers and would as a result find it impossible to deal with Japan. Only with the combined strength of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, is it possible to fight Germany. Strategically, therefore, the United States should concentrate its power on the European War and then commence a full-fledged offensive on Japan.

"The idea of fighting Japan by having recourse to naval power was supported by many prior to the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. This was a mistaken view. The idea of depending on the air force alone should be open to censure for being an anachronism. The war of attrition is also an unadvisable idea. As Roosevelt has made clear his policy of employing China as the base for resistance against Japan, China should be the major battleground in East Asia. Of course, it is necessary to send anti-Axis troops to China, but simultaneously it is not permissable to underrate the fighting power of Chungking.

American Strategy Bared

"It is difficult to exactly define the significance of the Casablanca conference in regard to the war situation in East Asia, but it may be possible to make some explanation in this connection.

"In a nutshell, the American strategy for the East Asiatic War within this year may be summed up as follows:

"1. We should attempt to reinforce our air force in China as much

(Continued on Page 2)

No Escape Possible—Remnants Face Annihilation

HOU SURRENDERS

Huge Amount of War Trophies Captured as Steel Ring Is Tightened

Domei

CERTAIN BASE ON SHANSI-HOPEI-HONAN FRONT, April 24.—Linchi, an important enemy stronghold situated in northern Honan Province, was captured by the Imperial Forces operating along the Peking-Hankow railroad, on Friday.

After the surrender of General Sun Tien-ying, the commander of the newly organized 5th Division of the 24th Group Army of the Chungking forces, the enemy lines were completely broken. Routed enemy remnants are being annihilated everywhere by the Imperial troops.

Striking out from Linchi on Saturday, the Shiratake contingent caught up with a large enemy force at a point eight kilometers west of Linchi and after two hours of severe fighting routed the enemy force which fled leaving behind more than 1,000 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese as well as 200 dead bodies abandoned on the battlefield.

In the meantime another Japanese unit, which had advanced southwestward from Linchi, captured the remnants of the newly organized 5th Division numbering some 2,000 men at Pehkiansun.

In the ensuing swift maneuvers the Imperial Forces operating in this region joined forces and quickly surrounded the major force of the enemy's 24th Group Army, consisting of some 40,000 men, at Tungyutkow, situated west of Linchi, and an intense enveloping attack is now in progress.

Retreat Plugged

The main force of the 24th Group Army numbering about 40,000, which was trapped closely by crack Japanese Units in the district northwest of Linchi, is making frantic efforts to break through the encirclement lines. However, the enemy troops are being crushed every time they attempt to pierce the Japanese lines, according to a Domei dispatch from the Shansi-Hopei-Honan front on Sunday. It was about 1 p.m. on Saturday that about 1,000 enemy troops made a futile attempt to break through the Japanese iron ring at Luchiachuang south of Chaiching with artillery support but were annihilated.

Hou Captured

The Seirenji Unit which caught up with the main force of the enemy 106th Division in the neighborhood of Chaiching early on Saturday morning captured Major-General Hou Yu-yang, commander of the guerilla force of the same division according to a Domei dispatch from the Shansi-Hopei-Honan frontier on Sunday.

This Unit started action at a certain point along the Peking-Hankow Railway on April 21. After pressing the enemy who was firmly entrenched in the mountain fastness of the South Taihang Ranges near the Shansi-Hopei-Honan border, the Unit advanced southwestward and succeeded in encircling the main force numbering about 2,000 of the 106th Division of the 40th Army on April 23.

A fierce battle ensued near Chaiching, about 600 kilometers southwest of Suiyehchen, with the result that the enemy troops were annihilated. The remnants are fleeing westward. In this battle the enemy left 119 dead bodies on the battlefield. The Japanese Unit captured 300 Chungking soldiers. The trophies of war consisted of 2 heavy machine guns 62 rifles, 12 bayonets, 3 pistols, 120 trench mortars, 4,000 rounds of machine gun and 100,190 rifle ammunition.

Admiral Yoshida Back

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters, who had been on a tour of inspection of squadrons under his command in North China waters since April 20, returned to Shanghai today.

CAN THE ENEMY RAID JAPAN?

Frustrated in its attempt to recapture Burma and with operations in that sector brought to a standstill with the coming of the rainy season, the Anti-Axis forces which are battling Japan are expected now to seek means of conducting air raids on Japan Proper, particularly Tokyo. The problem is, can Japan be successfully raided on a large-scale basis? This question is dealt with exhaustively in the following dispatch from Shanghai to the Yomiuri-Hochi:

With a year already having gone by since last year's American air raid on Japan Proper, which only served to reveal the enemy's barbaric character in its full light, not only has a second raid failed to materialize, but the American government, unable to reveal the details of that raid as it first loudly-propagandized, has been disgraced by the revelation of those details by the Chief of Japan's Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Major-General Nakao Yahagi.

But that does not mean that the danger from enemy air raids has gone. Driven to the defensive in the South Pacific by having its lines pressed as a result of Japan's effective movements there America is working hysterically to turn to the offensive on the Chinese continent. The American air forces in China has been expanded, and it is scheming to scatter Japanese air power and carry out large-scale raids on Japan Proper.

It is clear that a considerable number of fighters and bombers have been added to the American air force in China. Because of pressure from our air units on the continent, however, these planes are at present barely continuing existence in Chanyi, Suyu, and Yunnanye, in Yunnan Province, Kweilin, in Kwangsi, and in Lingling and Kienow, in Hunan, in the southwest and in the interior north of Lanchow in the northwest. There, together with the Chungking air force, the American air force is working feverishly to build and hold advance bases in Kienow in Fukien, Lishiu and Chuchow in Chekiang, Yushan in Kiangsi, Changte in Hunan, Kushih in Honan, to raid Japan proper and to bomb and create unrest in the Peace Zones.

If the American air force should attempt to raid Japan Proper from its bases in the northwest and in the southeast this attempt would be accompanied by numerous difficulties and obstructions, due to the following factors:

1. Operational difficulties.

Bombers belonging to the American air force in China consist of North American B-25's (maximum speed 500 kilometers, range 2,300 kilometers) and a number of newly acquired four-motored, long-range Consolidated B-24's (maximum speed 352 kilometers, range 4,800 kilometers). If these Consolidateds take off from Kweilin, Tokyo is well within their range and they can come over in six hours. Kyushu is within the range of the North Americans. Thus theoretically the raiding of Japan Proper is possible. The distance between Lanchow, the base in the northwest, and Tokyo is 3,200 kilometers, and if Boeing B-17's (speed 500 kilometers, range 6,600 kilometers), which have not yet arrived, are used, a raid from this point is also possible. But at present in aerial combat, especially in long distance raids against cities, no matter how excellent the quality of a bomber, there is much danger of its becoming the prey of fighter planes if raids are carried out by bombers alone. Thus it becomes a question of the range and the quality of the enemy's fighters. The fighters which the enemy have at present are Curtiss P-40's having a maximum speed of 600 kilometers and a range of 1,600 kilometers. With the radius of their sphere of activity 800 kilometers, it will be impossible for them to accompany their bombers no matter how far forward they are able to drive their advance bases. The situation will remain unchanged even when Boeing B-17's and Douglas B-19's, claimed to have a range of 8,700 kilometers, are sent to the continent. Even if the bombers decide to raid Japan, without the escort of fighters and succeed in evading our patrols and reach the skies over Japan, they will have to expect serious losses. As long as our air units exist on the continent they will be subjected to assault on their return trip, if any return, and the bases they intend to return to will have been wiped out.

Thus for the enemy to mass raid Japan with from 20 to 30 planes, the control of the air over the continent is a prerequisite. Control of the air is held firmly by our air forces.

2. Difficulty in supplying fuel.

Will the enemy be able to gain control of the air over the Chinese continent? The greatest difficulties facing the Americans are shortage of aircraft materials and lack of fuel. Through development of the northwest, oil was discovered in that area but according to an enemy broadcast the petroleum there is unsuitable for the production of high octane aviation gasoline. Since the loss of the Burma Route the main route of supply became the air route from India to Chungking. Supposing that the enemy maintains 400 bombers and 100 fighters on the Chinese continent and each plane moves out 15 times a month, 75,000 tons of gasoline will be required. To supply this amount 1,000 four-motored transports must make 12 round-trips each month.

3. Disuntiy of command.

The American 14th Air Corps, in China, led by Major-General Chenault, and the 10th Air Corps, in India, both under Lieutenant-General Stillwell, still work against each other to gain the planes and materials sent from America and because of the question of command no joint operations whatsoever have been taken with the Chungking air force under Mo. At present the only coordination between the two is that they both use the same bases. America plans to seal the activity of the Japanese air units by carrying on simultaneously air operations on the Chinese continent and over the South Pacific. But by the activity of the air units of the Expeditionary Forces in China, and by the seizure of air control in the South Pacific a crisis has come to the enemy's bases and lanes of supply. With MacArthur and Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister, crying out in despair, the enemy seems to be in a quandary. During this time there has been a clash of opinion between MacArthur and

(Continued on Page 2)

TERAZAWA'S ATTACK ON ENEMY BASE TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

at once cry out at the top of his voice."

Merry laughter mingled with the sound of the falling rain.

As the eastern sky began to lighten, the downpour of the previous night became lighter and lighter, until it ceased completely.

Continue March

The raiding party avoided enemy paths, and started their tedious and difficult advance through the jungle toward their objective. They made slow headway because constant vigil had to be kept in every direction, and a pathway had to be cut through the jungle vegetation. Operations had to be made in the limited hours between dawn and dusk.

They repeatedly viewed enemy scouts at close quarters, but fortunately were not discovered. If the presence of the raiding party should become known to the enemy, their efforts to penetrate the enemy line would have been made in vain. If the Terazawa Raiding Party should fail in their mission, it would be a handicap to the Nakazawa Raiding Party. Commander Terazawa carefully weighed his plans, and cautiously executed his operations.

The Raiding Party suddenly came upon barbed wire entanglements that obstructed their paths.

The members of the party realized that an enemy position must be nearby.

Commander Terazawa concealed his men in the shelter of a tree, and approached the barbed-wire entanglements in order to undertake a detailed survey. In spite of his close observations, he failed to find anything like an enemy position, not to speak of an enemy sentry.

Commander Terazawa continued to prowl around the vicinity, and after following a stream, he finally came upon a clearing which showed evidence of having once been a camp site.

The enemy forces that had camped there had apparently left in a hurry, since canned provisions were scattered all over the place.

Assured that there were no enemy soldiers in the vicinity, Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa summoned his men, and they sat down to a feast.

They enjoyed a meal of canned meat, milk and coffee, and then "thanked" the "kind" enemy soldiers for the nourishment which they had unwittingly supplied.

Thus, the members of the Terazawa Raiding Party, beaten by torrential squalls, menaced by enemy scouts and jungle perils, finally reached the edge of the grassland from where the Tora Hights were visible, around eight o'clock of the tenth.

Commander Terazawa cautiously parted the tall grass which reached to his shoulders, and carefully scanned the enemy positions which lay stretched before his very eyes.

See Cannon

The gapping mouth of three cannons ominously pointed in the direction of the raiding party. A lone enemy sentinel lumbered back and forth in front of the caponier, nonchalantly whistling a merry tune.

After making a detailed survey of the enemy positions, he summoned his men by turns to his side, and made them memorize the layout of the enemy camp.

Retiring into the jungle, Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa and his party rested in the shade of the foliage for the remainder of that day.

With the coming of evening, the commander accompanied by Superior Private Furuta, circled around the jungle to make a close inspection of the enemy positions.

Commander Terazawa and Superior Private Furuta found that the enemy entrenchment was solidly guarded by horse-shoe mines, and barbed-wire entanglements festooned with empty cans which would sound the alarm at the least touch.

They started operations before it became light. When they gathered in the jungle directly below the enemy artillery batteries. There they unburdened themselves of all the unnecessary equipment which would impede their movement in the mission which they were about to venture.

"Each one of you will individually reconnoiter the enemy positions and their vicinities," was the order given by Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa.

Each member of the raiding party was eager to set forth on their perilous venture. All preliminary arrangements and plans must be completed tonight.

"Our final plans will be executed tomorrow night. Each of you will work dauntlessly, but cautiously," the commander instructed his men.

The Following Day . . . .

The rain had ceased on the following day—the day that would show whether their mission was a success or a failure. The blazing rays of the tropical sun glared upon them, almost scorching their skins.

The five comrades dried the gunpowder, fuses and matches that were to be used that very night.

They stretched themselves on the grass and rested their weary bodies that had received no sleep nor rest since they left on their mission. Commander Terazawa's men slept soundly in the soft grass, but he could not sleep, though he felt drowsy. Behind his closed eye-lids, he could clearly visualize the enemy positions.

He tenderly gazed upon the peaceful yet worn faces of his sleeping men. Every one of them were determined to die for the successful fulfillment of their mission. Death is not the only road to loyalty. They must survive this mission to participate in subsequent missions. Commander Terazawa earnestly prayed for success.

At four p.m., the land was bathed in crimson by the rays of the setting sun.

"Orders will be given!" said Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa in a low but strong voice.

The faces of his four men were suddenly tensed with attention and grim determination.

"Corporal Kato will destroy the cannon on the right. Lance-Corporal Takahashi will destroy the cannon at the center. Superior Private Furuta will destroy the cannon to the left. Superior Private Kinoshita will destroy the barracks to the left. I will destroy the barracks at the center.

"You are to work under extreme caution. The fuses will be lighted at the signal of a whistle. We will meet under this tree immediately after lighting the fuses. That is all."

After each of the men had repeated his prescribed orders, they stood at attention and paid solemn homage in the direction of the Imperial Palace. The five comrades shared the water in their canteens.

Commander Terazawa turned toward the camp of the Inagaki Unit and said, "Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa and his company of four men will now execute their plans," in reporting his operation to the commander of the unit.

Then the determined men parted to assume their duties.

Five-Thirty O'clock

First, the men cut through the horse-shoe mines and barbed-wire entanglements that obstructed their advance. Crawling on their stomachs, they removed the mines, cans, grenades and cut the wire and succeeded in cutting through 50 meters of the entanglements.

Twinkling stars glittered dimly above them, while low on the western horizon, hung a crescent-shaped moon.

The strains of music and jolly laughter floated in the soft breeze. The members of the raiding party were still together, flat on their stomachs.

Suddenly, the glaring rays of the searchlights began to scour the night sky as faint drone of planes became audible.

Attack Begins

They were Japanese planes! Two Japanese planes!

Enemy anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

Utilizing the confusion of the enemy, Sub-lieutenant Terazawa ordered his men to cut through the second line of the barbed-wire entanglements. Although empty cans were tied to the barriers, their clamorous sounds were crowned by the drone of the planes and the reports of the anti-aircraft guns.

The five men crawled to their feet and scurried in the direction of their posts, there were no sentries or soldiers to be seen.

Commander Terazawa turned to Superior Private Kinoshita, who was assigned to the duty of destroying the enemy barracks, and ordered, "It is too valuable to use gunpowder on the barracks. Use the grenades!"

A shrill whistle pierced the night air. Loud explosions followed. The air became filled with dust and flying objects.

"Success! Success!" shouted the triumphant Japanese soldiers.

Hot tears of joy trickled down the cheeks of the commander who was now covered with dust.

It was a little before 8 p.m.

The daring group assembled at the prescribed place. They all cried with joy. Commander Terazawa was too moved to say anything. He could only repeat the words thank you as he tightly grasped the hand of each of his men.

The triumphant group started their march back to their unit.

Suddenly they heard distant explosions from the direction of the enemy airfield at the western sector of the island.

"It's the Nakazawa Raiding Party!" they exclaimed with joy.

"Banzai for the Nakazawa Raiding Party!" they shouted.

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa felt a hot surge of feeling. He became choked with emotion—Japanese soldiers are strong—they are the strongest in the world.

The return march through the jungle was comparatively easy. They safely reached the outermost lookout position of the Imperial Forces at five o'clock on the 15th.

It was at nine o'clock on the same day when they reached the Inagaki Unit.

Before the party had left on the mission, the Sub-Lieutenant calmly had written the following letter to his elder brother before his departure.

Letter to Brother

"Dear brother,

"I shall offer my life to the cause of the State. If I die this time, it will be the attainment of a great hope. Please do not regret but rejoice over my death, when you hear of it.

"You have been my great benefactor. After the death of our father, you permitted me to study at a middle school and then a higher special school, for which favors I shall never forget.

"I have just been charged with a really honorable mission. The mission is that I penetrate into the enemy camp and disturb the enemy's rear. Oh, what a glorious mission it is. If I could fulfil my assignment, I would feel that your immense favors shown me will have been, to a degree, compensated.

"I presume that the War of Greater East Asia is a war of endurance. I simply pray for your health. Mother is gradually growing old and I hope you will be more than doubly kind to mother. I have nothing more to say. Neither have I any ambition in this world any more. Only let mother be happier than ever before.

"Our firm determination to fight the American forces on Guadalcanal Island is beyond description. We shall not stop until we crush the Americans there to the last man. The men under my command are all good. I am simply thankful for their sincerity. I shall go straight to my duty daringly, and die with smiles.

"From your younger brother."

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa addressed the following letter to his mother:

"Dear mother,

"Please, listen to this letter of mine addressed to you through my elder brother. I, Koichi, have now become a full-fledged soldier. The time finally has come for me to offer my life to the August Sovereign. Please, don't be sorry about my death.

"I am your youngest son, mother, and have been brought up under your warm and tender care. I have received higher education through your favors. I shall never forget your favors for having brought me up to such a position in which I now find myself. My father died when I was 13 years old. All through your care, I have attained my 26th year

"I am sorry that I have not been a filial son. Now, I am going to die in full glory. Please, pardon me for not being filial to you.

"Mother, you are getting old. Take care of yourself and enjoy your life in happiness."

Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa also wrote the following identical letter to his three elder sisters:

"Dear sisters,

"I have just sought a very good place for death. As my life is devoted to the cause of the State, nothing will be more glorious than this. Please, be glad over my death. No one other than I have obtained so many favors from my parents, brothers and sisters. I thank you, sisters, for your kindness.

"I believe the War of Greater East Asia will last longer. I hope that you all, as well as my elder brother, are fine."

The Past Week in Review

Cabinet Shift Strengthens Japan's War Structure

An epochal step to further strengthen its wartime diplomacy, to consolidate the domestic structure and to realize smoother functioning of its information set-up, was undertaken by the Imperial Japanese Government in its reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet roster, April 20.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has taken over the post of Education Minister to be held concurrently, Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu has been made Foreign Minister, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Home Minister Tadao Oasa, Minister without Portfolio and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information.

From the repercussions available from various sections of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the change was unanimously hailed and great expectations were voiced in the future policy of this leader nation.

Special Yasukuni Rites Begin for War Dead

With the consummation of the deification ceremony on April 22, the Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine formally got under way the following day to continue for a week. In these rites, 19,987 souls of the war dead were enshrined as gods of the nation and joined the ranks of those national deities who died in the cause of the Meiji Restoration and the heroes of the past great wars.

The enshrined deities on this occasion are the late Admiral Mineo Osumi and those soldiers and sailors who have given their lives to their country in the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. In the light of subsequent events, the sacrifices made in these two great campaigns were of the greatest significance as paving the way for the successes achieved in the War of Greater East Asia.

Okabe Is Appointed Education Minister

Viscount Nagakage Okabe was appointed Education Minister on April 23, to relieve Prime Minister Hideki Tojo who concurrently held the Education portfolio pending the selection of a successor to Dr. Kunihiko Hashida who resigned in the Cabinet reconstruction.

In recognition of his many years' services in the educational field, Dr. Hashida was accorded by Imperial order the title of Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University under Article 13 of the Imperial University Ordinance.

The new Education Minister is a son of the late Viscount Nagamoto Okabe, who was Justice Minister in the second Katsura Cabinet and is a son-in-law of the late Count Takaakira Kato. The viscount himself is the leader of the Kenkyukai, the most influential group in the House of Peers.

Awards Given Naval Heroes

Honors for distinguished military services have been conferred upon more naval officers and men, according to announcements made by the Navy Ministry and the Decorations Bureau last week.

The honored officers and men are divided into three groups: the 4th conferment of honors on those killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia; the 30th conferment on officers and men who were killed in the China Affair; and the 18th award of honors on officers and men, all living, who distinguished themselves in the China Affair.

Special honors have been granted to 66 of the group. By special consideration Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku have been the recipients respectively of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Governors Named For 3 Prefectures

New governors were appointed by Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando on April 23 for the prefectures of Gunma, Kagoshima and Toyama to fill the posts vacated by the former governors who have been appointed to new posts. Kazuyuki Shinoyama, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of Tokyo Prefecture, was appointed Governor of Gunma, to fill the post vacated by Goro Murata, new Vice-President of the Board of Information. Nobuya Saka, Chief of the Osaka Prefectural Police, was given the gubernatorial post in Toyama, replacing Kingo Machimura, new Director of the Police Affairs Bureau, and Hiroshi Shibayama, an inspector in the Home Ministry, was appointed the new governor of Kagoshima, replacing Yoshitomo Susukida, newly appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

8,462 War Dead Left By Enemy in N. China

A total of 8,462 dead were found abandoned by the Chungking and Chinese communist forces in North China in operations carried out by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in that sector in March, it was officially announced recently.

The enemy dead were comprised of 2,877 Chungking troops and 5,585 Chinese communist troops. It was further disclosed that the Japanese Forces swept into action and dealt heavy blows against an aggregate number of 215,914 enemy troops in 1,588 engagements in the above period. A total of 89,975 enemy troops engaged were Chungking units, while 125,939 were Chinese Red units.

The number of captives reached 5,898, consisting of 1,834 Chiang troops and 4,064 Communist troops. In addition to the casualties inflicted on the enemy, the Japanese Forces destroyed 129 enemy military establishments.

America Reveals Air Raid Failure

The United States War Department officially announced on April 20 that all the planes which raided Tokyo on April 18 last year either crashed or carried out forced landings with the exception of one which landed on Soviet territory. The communique also bared that the raiders took off from the aircraft carrier Hornet.

As a ruse to offset the resentful complaints of the American public over the disheartening admission of the Tokyo air raid fiasco by the United States War Department, President Roosevelt has made public the text of the protest filed with the Japanese Government through a neutral country by Washington on the punishment of those American airmen who committed acts of meaningless brutality.

Unable to conceal the facts on account of the detailed expose of the event of April 18 published by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the United States War Department on April 21 issued a communique going a little more fully into the details of the attack but it served only to corroborate the Yahagi statement, if not to amplify it. Thus the American people have experienced the greatest dismay since the confirmation of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

and it was well in a way that master and pupil should have lived at the opposite ends of the world—one in Yedo and the other in Matsuzawa, and that they had met only once in their lifetime, the exchange of thoughts and instructions being carried on through letters; for if their contact had been more intimate there is reason to fear their intercourse might have terminated in a catastrophic misunderstanding. Norinaga, for one thing, was a great stylist as well as a prolific writer, and would easily have made "a best seller," if he lived in our era. So easy and popular, so fluently-flowing like the never-ending murmuring brook, is his literary style that one marvels at the resources of native language when wielded by a master hand; all of which must be rather revolting, if not sacrilegious, to a man of Mabuchi's temper who took his learning rather seriously, and who once wrote to Norinaga that the "mastery of one book (whether to "read" or to "write" is not clear) must require at least twenty years." Norinaga's influence upon his pupils and readers was deep and widespread. From daimyo of provincial fiefs and court nobles of Kyoto to gawky "Chinese" students of Yedo the whole of Japan's intellectual world had come to know his name, and Hirata Atsutane was one of his most devoted and worshipful pupils and later proved himself to have been the best exponent of his master's learning.

(To Be Continued)

Press Comments

Sunday, April 25, 1943
YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Death of Two Admirals
ASAHI—Immortal Spirit

The Death of Two Admirals

YOMIURI-HOCHI—A detailed account revealing the heroic death of Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku was announced over the radio by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section, of the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday. These two admirals had established their brilliant exploits since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and died a gallant death in June last year in the Eastern Pacific. In recognition of their brilliant exploits, posthumous honors were granted on them on April 22 in the shape of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite respectively. Plus these high decorations the late admirals also were given the First Class Order of the Rising Sun and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun respectively. When the Japanese people learned the details of their end, they were really choked with emotion.

How severe the naval engagement of the Eastern Pacific was can be seen from the death of these two admirals. The valiant and serious fighting of the Japanese sailors at that time was closely allied to the immutable spirit of enemy annihilation displayed by Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Kaku. When we learned the news of the end of the two admirals standing on the bridge of the warship, we could not but recollect their impressive and grand figures, who did not forget their command at the head of the whole fighting men.

The two admirals went down with their ship and became the eternal guardian gods of the Pacific. Remember the words left by Rear-Admiral Kaku shortly before the sinking of his warship. He said, "We have not yet started to fight. Fighting will begin from now on. The souls of your comrades will be reposed eternally at the bottom of the Pacific, but will become its guardian gods. This sea is a route of annihilation for America. The numerous mourned heroes will guard the Pacific for many generations to come. Crush the enemy, America and Britain." Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi left the following words: "Before we were able to give the crushing blow to the remaining enemy warship, we have come to such a pass. This is really regrettable. Avenge this!" We worship the souls of the fallen warriors in the Pacific and shall try to fulfill their expectations.

Immortal Spirit

ASAHI—"To die for justice" is traditional of the Japanese nation. Exponents of patriotism and loyalty are found on many pages in our history and this fact adorns the Empire's history. Among the 66 warriors who were posthumously granted honors as "Shukun Ko," or special distinction honors, on April 22 were Vice-Admiral Tamon Yamaguchi and Rear-Admiral Tomeo Kaku. They were given the very high decorations in connection with their distinguished services. After sinking one enemy aircraft carrier and an A-class cruiser, heavily damaging another enemy aircraft carrier and shooting down more than 150 enemy airplanes, their warship also was heavily damaged by enemy shells in the Battle of the Eastern Pacific last year. When they saw that the sinking of the warship was inevitable, they shared the fate of the warship.

To them life and death are the same. Sincerity and purity were supreme to these admirals. They were simply actuated by the conviction in justice. We see many other instances of a similar nature. Commander Hirose was so and Lieutenant Sakuma was so. The men on board the Special Attack Flotillas at Pearl Harbor, Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez all showed the same spirit which is traditional of the Imperial Navy.

Sufficiency in Rice Assured for Malai

(Continued from Page 1)

struction in Malai under the Japanese Administration with the wholehearted assistance of the Malai people, Indians and Chinese again was also testified to by Mr. Sunada.

"The Malai people, after several months' training, have proved to be just as efficient and intelligent as any race in Malai," Mr. Sunada stated with satisfaction. "They are happy in being liberated from British oppression, and will do anything to cooperate with the Japanese authorities.

"I stayed the longest in Shonan which now has become a foremost communication center of the Southern Regions, and as such the city inevitably is attracting an ever-increasing number of people for whom an extra reserve of supplies must be produced.

"Peace and order have already been restored and the entire Malai Peninsula is now in even a better state than in the days of the British rule."

U.S. Warned Against 2-Front Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

as possible.

"2. Transportation power for sending more aid-Chiang materials must be strengthened.

"3. It is necessary to store more war supplies in India in order to offer them to the Chungking troops stationed in India, and simultaneously, if possible, to send these supplies to Chungking from India.

"4. We should redouble our efforts to increase the production of aircraft and shipping bottoms to resist the Japanese forces in the Southern Pacific area."

Meanwhile, the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking's organ, editorially declared:

"Japan, the strongest of the Axis countries, will not remain inactive until the anti-Axis countries will make united efforts to attack Japan. Japan's full-fledged offensive on Chungking will start earlier than the anti-Axis offensive on Japan."

Can the Enemy Raid Japan?

(Continued from Page 1)

Stillwell and American strategy on paper is running into difficulties at all points.

4. The morale and technique of the officers and men.

It must be always remembered that no matter how excellent the machines, men operate them. That the enemy, inferior in spiritual power and fighting skill, is no match for our fighting flyers, the announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters during the last year and five months prove conclusively. But with operations sealed in Burma with the coming of the rainy season, indications are strong that the enemy, frustrated in its attempt to retake Rangoon, will try to carry out a futile revenge-raid on Japan Proper.

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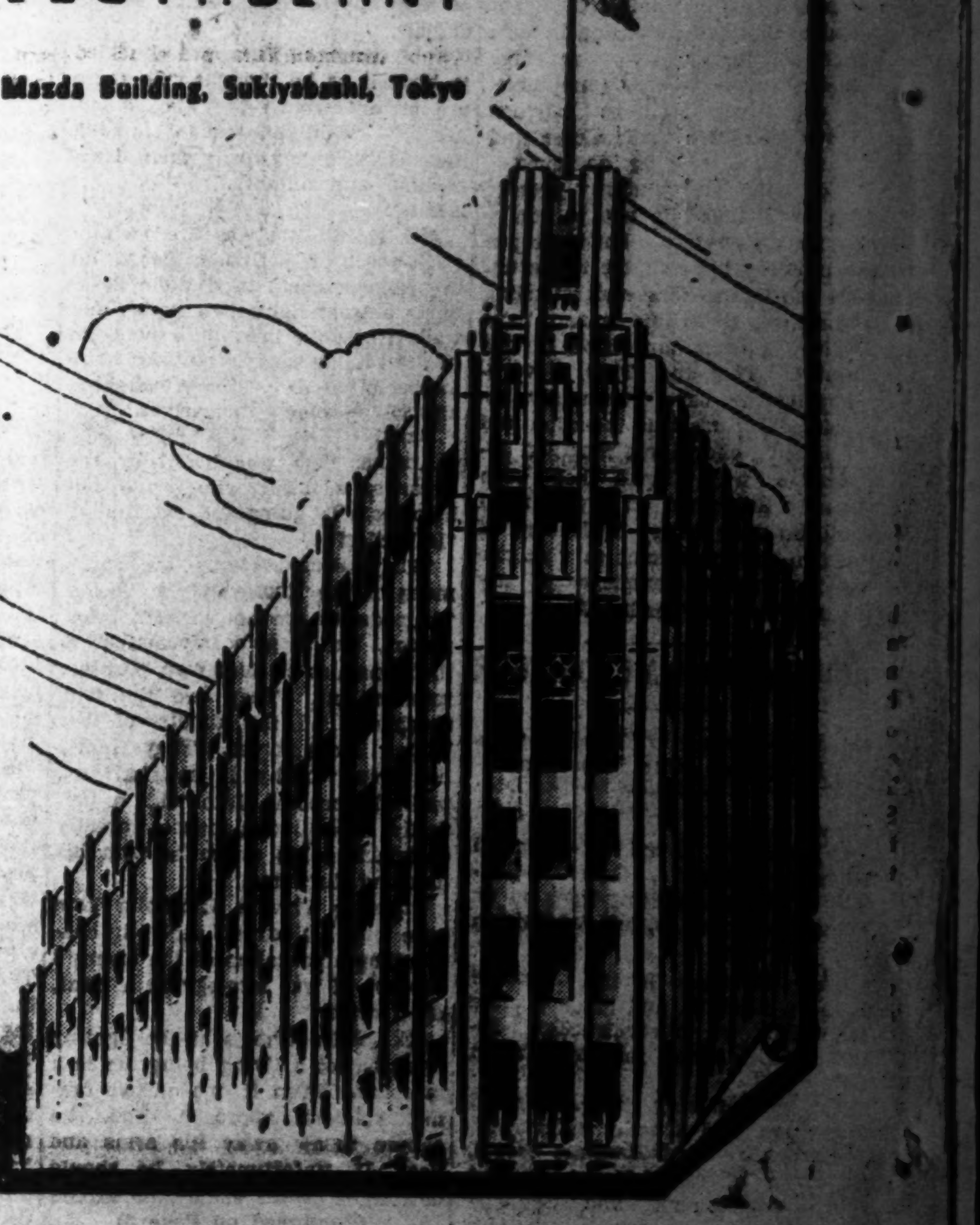

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Singapore Assignment

Singapore Lay Basking Peacefully in the Tropical Sun in April, 1939, But Ominous Clouds Were Already Gathering on the Horizon

Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment, one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

By TATSUKI FUJII

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One day, Mr. Shintaro Fukushima, Press Attache of the Japanese Embassy, called me to his office in New York and asked me if I wanted to go to Singapore. He explained that the Japanese Consul-General in Singapore, Mr. Issaku Okamoto, was starting a newspaper there and asked if I was willing to go out to Singapore to work. The English newspaper would start as soon as equipment and staff were assembled, he said.

Mr. Fukushima advised me to go out to Singapore since there would be greater opportunity for me to be of value to my country.

I needed no second urging. I accepted promptly for here was a Godsent chance to put to practical use the knowledge obtained in my years of study and toil in the United States. Besides, the very name of Singapore conjured up visions of adventure.

In two weeks, I was ready. I flew across the country to San Francisco for a brief stop-over visit with my parents in California and I sailed from Los Angeles harbor shortly afterwards.

It was midnight when the Japanese ship cleared the harbor. As I stood on deck watching the fading lights of the California mainland recede, I resolutely turned by thoughts to the Orient.

Day by day, as the ship sailed nearer to Japan, I looked forward with great expectations for the land which I had left as a child.

Finally, Yokohama was sighted. It was a cloudy day in March when the ship sailed into the harbor. I cannot describe the feelings with which I surveyed the bustling scene before me.

All I thought was—it's good to be home.

Relatives and friends met me at the boat and took me to their home in Yokohama. And for the first time in 25 years, I spent the night in a Japanese home.

Early next morning when I looked out across the fields—a deep feeling of peace and comfort crept over me.

The next day, I travelled to Tokyo. After I paid homage to the Imperial Palace and worshipped at Meiji Shrine, I had my first good look at Tokyo. After calling at the Foreign Office and completing arrangements for my journey to Singapore, I spent the rest of my brief stay in Tokyo with friends.

Goro Murata of the Japan Times was good enough to take me to the Kabuki-za where they were showing a drama based on the life of the late Ambassador Hiroshi Saito.

As I watched the Saito drama unfold, I realized how Japan, ever sincere, extended her hand of friendship to the United States.

It was with this thought that I travelled on to Shanghai. There as my friends and I were returning from an evening of revelry, I saw Japanese troops marching through the early morning mist. I was impressed with the discipline of Japanese troops—for this was the first glimpse that I had of Japan's invincible soldiers. Again at Garden Bridge, the doughty Japanese marine and the natty Scottish Highlander served a vivid contrast. One was ready for action, while the other was dressed as though for a party.

After brief stop-overs at Keelung and Hongkong where I was repeatedly impressed with Japan's remarkable virility and evidence of strength, I sailed on toward the Equator.

There were three glorious days in Saigon for our ship had made a call to load rice. There were a number of Japanese ships in the harbor, all busily loading cargo for other ports in East Asia, significant of Japan's economic activities. Then, down through the murky Saigon River, we sailed toward the southernmost tip of Asia—toward Singapore.

CHAPTER II
SLEEPING SINGAPORE

Singapore lay basking in tropical sun when our ship sailed into the harbor on April 20, 1939. For hours that morning, I had stood on the deck waiting for the first glimpse of Singapore—as the ship sailed serenely through blue waters between numerous green islands.

Finally, I caught a glimpse of the white buildings glinting in the sun—Singapore lay quietly asleep. How characteristic this was of Britain's fortress, I thought to myself.

Even before I disembarked, I was startled when the British Immigration Officer greeted me by name. It seemed that the police were already cognizant of my impending arrival and even the newspaper reporters had been informed.

Immediately upon landing, I was taken to the Police Station where I was questioned for more than an hour by Major Morgan, Chief of the Special Detective Branch. He asked me to give details of my trip from the United States, how long I had stayed in Japan and what I was going to do in Singapore.

Much to his disappointment, he learned very little from my replies. I told him that I had come to Singapore to work on the Singapore Herald. That was all I had to say.

He asked me regarding latest developments in Japan. I told him that I could tell him plenty about America but as for Japan "That's your business," I answered. I pointed to the Japanese newspapers and magazines lying on his desk.

Then I was taken to the Central Police Station where I was registered and an alien's permit issued to me. Whenever I wanted to go anywhere outside of Singapore even to Johore, it would be necessary to obtain police permission, I was cautioned.

Singapore, on my arrival, was not a British city. It was predominantly Chinese with a good proportion of Indians, Malays and Arabs. The Japanese numbered only about 4,000. And yet the British ruled the destinies of the Asiatic population of 700,000 with selfish tyranny.

As in New Delhi, Hongkong and Shanghai, the British in Singapore had built imposing buildings in order to impress the masses. They had stationed troops in Malai, not to fight, but to remind the Asiatics that the British ruled by virtue of force.

Bridges and roads were built not for public service, but solely for defense purposes. Schools were established in order that British history and language could be imposed upon the children. Hospitals and prisons were constructed because they were needed, not because of any humanitarian motive.

Wasn't it sufficient testimony of British oppression when the Supreme Court and the Changi Prison were the finest buildings in all of Malai?

The British had come to Malai more than 100 years before. The Sultan of Johore had been forced to sell the island of Singapore to Sir Stanford Raffles, much as the American Indians were duped into selling Manhattan Island very cheaply.

Then, with Singapore as their base, and later with Malacca taken from the Dutch in exchange for Sumatra, and Penang founded by Sir Francis Light, the British gradually extended their domain

Whenever a war broke out between the various Malai states, the British stepped in and decided that they would rule. In this way, Britain seized political control over the Federated Malay

Tatsuki Fujii

States of Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak and Pahang.

British residents were appointed to rule and the Malais were only given nominal power in these states. As British power increased, the Unfederated States of Johore, Kelantan, Trengannu Kedah and Perlis were forced to sign treaties whereby they surrendered their independence in exchange for British advisors.

Shortly after my arrival in Singapore, I had occasion to have a long talk with a certain Malai Raja Muda. As a member of the royal family, he had been sent to Cambridge University for his education. Outwardly, he was supposed to be pro-British but he wasn't at heart.

This is what he had to say:

"The British came to Malai by our invitation to help administer the country. Yet one by one they took over the native Malai states helpless in face of British strength. They ruined our country by economic exploitation and now they have the nerve to call this British Malaya. Why, Malai is no more British than the color of your skin and mine."

The Raja Muda continued to vent his wrath against the British.

"The British force all sons of the Sultans to go to England to study so that we might acquire British habits of luxury. Begrudging the money which they provide us, they order us to visit London every so often so that their money will go right back into British pockets."

His attitude was typical of the intelligent Malais even before the war.

The Malais, by temperament easy going, were imposed upon. They tolerated the British and now they found that they had lost their country to the greedy British.

In the early days of British colonial domination, some good men had been sent out in the Malaian Civil Service. Names like Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Hugh Clifford stand out in Malaian history. They were sincerely interested in the welfare of the people and its culture. Sons of good families came out to Malai, in those early days, as hardy pioneers in quest of adventure and fortune.

But as years went on, London grew lax and the social and economic misfits of the British Isles began to drift out to Malai. There was nothing so abnoxious as a British colonial official.

This really marked the decline of the British Empire in the Far East. The Greater East Asia War merely hastened its eventual collapse. Obese John Bull, growing fat on the vest, natural resources of this land, spent less and less time on administration and more on the pseudo-society which grew up around Singapore.

The poverty of the people increased the longer that the British remained in Malai. The slums of Singapore were world famous and in the midst of all this poverty and filth, the British lived in oblivious splendor.

Life in Singapore for the British was leisurely and comfortable. Most of them lived in the suburbs—Tanglin, Bukit Timah or along the East Coast—where it was cool They built magnificent residences staffed with a retinue of Chinese and Malai servants.

Yes, Singapore was easy and comfortable for the middle-class English officials and businessmen. Many of the wives sprang from the petty bourgeoise of England and Scotland. Many a police inspector formerly walked the streets of London as a "bobbie" while more than one railway official served his apprentice in an English dispatcher's office.

Scrubwomen, farmer's daughters and manicurists—all became Singapore ladies. Many told amazing stories of aristocratic backgrounds which were refuted by the Cockney in their speech.

When Noel Coward, the celebrated English playwright and author came out to Singapore, he was amazed at the smug, pretentious and bad manners of the Singapore society.

After a visit to the Tanglin Club, one would-be lady asked him how he liked the Club.

"You know Tanglin Club is one of our best clubs," the "lady" beamed.

Noel Coward turned to her and said "After meeting your best people, now I know why there is such a shortage of servants in London."

Indeed, the British built up a life of superficial leisure in Singapore. While they drew handsome salaries and did no work, the efficient Chinese and Eurasian clerks slaved. It was only necessary for the British manager to make an appearance every day, sign the checks and dictate replies to letters that came from the head office in London.

The British rolled through town in limousines, lived in sumptuous villas and revelled at exclusive clubs while the rest of the Asiatic population, starved, toiled, and died.

Even the young assistants lived well—usually in an apartment or a bachelors' mess which resembled a private club. All of the British managers and most of the younger assistants owned motor-cars driven by Malai chauffeurs. Their domestic needs were taken care of by a Malai or Chinese housebody, Chinese cook, Malai gardener and a Chinese amah to do the laundry.

They drove to the office about nine or ten every morning, had lunch at 1 p.m. and retired to the club at 4 or 5 p.m. In the meantime, they often stepped out to Robinson's or John Little's for a cup of coffee or more often a gin bitter.

For their exclusive pleasures they built the Singapore Club, Cricket Club, Swimming Club and the various private golf clubs—topped by the swanky Royal Singapore Golf Course at Bukit Timah. They played golf, tennis or just swam. If they were too lazy to do that, they went to the Padang, Anson Road Stadium or Jalan Besar Stadium to watch Malai, Chinese or Eurasian teams competing in typically British sports like hockey, cricket, and soccer-football.

In the evenings, these lazy British bathed and after changing to evening dress, they congregated at the Swimming Club, at the Cathay, Raffles or the Coconut Grove for dinner and for dancing. Very seldom, the British stayed at home—and if so, they only entertained intimate friends or business associates.

There were the cinemas—usually a British film at the Pavilion while the Cathay, Alhambra and the Capitol presented American films It was such good entertainment for the British and excellent propaganda for the Asiatics, the British said.

For the younger bachelors, life in Singapore was very convenient. They usually started drinking at the Cricket Club, proceeded on to one of the three cabarets where they danced with a pretty Chinese or Eurasian partner and ended up at the cafes which lined Jalan Besar Road and Lavender Street.

And well after midnight, the trek from the clubs, the cabarets and cafes began—the British were going home to sleep. It would be such a busy day tomorrow.

Weekends were spent at the Swimming Club which stayed open until 4 a.m. Then there were sports and orgies at the shore where many had erected weekend bungalows. They usually stocked up with lots of tinned provisions, plenty of beer and whiskey, a Chinese houseboy and enough girls to go around—drove out on Saturday evening and returned Monday morning. Sometimes, they would motor out to Johore where they could stay at one of the many Rest Houses.

Holidays were spent at Port Dickson, Cameron Highlands or Fraser's Hill. The high altitude was so restful and besides they could dance and drink better.

Many of the bachelors didn't bother to get married—they forced themselves upon a Chinese or Eurasian girl. That was why the convents were so crowded in Singapore—not with orphans but British bastards.

So much for the ruling class. The rest of the population, the Singapore-born Chinese, the Indians, Malais and Arabs lived on the outer fringes of society.

There were some rich Asiatics—like the Aws, Ongs, Elias, Namazies, Asakoffs, Alkaffs, and others—but in the main they merely imitated British habits. They also drove big motor-cars, erected magnificent homes and entertained at Raffles Cathay or at the cabarets, but only because they made their money from the British and knew no other way to spend it.

But the rest of the population—the Indians and the Chinese eked out a bare livelihood on $20 or $30 a month. The average monthly salary paid to an efficient clerk usually hovered between $50 to $75 while the lowest that an English employee could be paid was $400 and ranging up to $2,000 a month.

The Asiatic population was fed on American films and encouraged to cultivate luxuries—because it helped pay for European extravagance. The more local people ate Sydney Rock Oysters and strawberries brought by airplane from Australia, the cheaper it would be for the British. Every conceivable delicacy was available at the Singapore Cold Storage, or John Little's. The best cuts of meat and the choicest vegetables were on sale at these stores which catered chiefly to the British and rich Asiatics. The scraps were sold in the open market for the rest of the population.

The British encouraged the Asiatics to buy on installments and extended credit—they merely got into debt and thus the British got tighter economic grip on the population. Indian moneylenders and Chinese pawnshops flourished because of these Anglo-American habits of unlimited credit and installment buying.

The British were a stickler for dress and the poor clerical slaves were forced to wear regimented uniforms of tropical drill in the office. To the thousands of clerks, clothes alone took the major share of their salary—but the British merely shrugged their shoulders and ignored repeated complaints.

Singapore was a British possession and in all social aspects, this was driven home. The rest of the population, be it the native Malais, predominant Chinese, influential Indians or respected Japanese, they did not count in British Malaya's social rankings.

The exclusive Tanglin Club, the Royal Singapore Golf Club and the Singapore Swimming Club all barred their doors to the Asiatics.

Incompetence, red-tape inefficiency and general insolence marked British officialdom in pre-war Singapore. Truly, the British had carved out a century-long record of intolerance and domination in the peaceful city of the South. Years of oppression made the Asiatic population bitter and vindictive. But years of British rule taught respect for Britain's might—they were helpless in the face of the mercenary Scottish and Indian troops that were always stationed at Alexandria and Changi barracks.

Britain never forgot the Indian Mutiny of 1915 when the Sepoys rose up against the British. Now Britain maintained a garrison of loyal Scots and the Gurkas from Nepal.

Beneath its seemingly peaceful surface, all Malai seethed with unrest. Malais and Chinese alike were openly resentful of the British overlord.

One day, I caught my Malai driver just as he was about to hit a young British journalist who was riding in the car. It seemed that the journalist-friend had presumptiously upbraided him for his driving.

"I don't work for him, I work for you. Besides, he's English—I'll kill him," was his threat. Quiet and peace-loving, this Malai, like thousands of his countryfolk, had never quite forgiven the British for robbing them of country and home.

During a heated argument with an Australian officer who had entered the house, I found myself grappling on the floor with the drunken soldier. Suddenly, I saw my Chinese houseboy approach stealthily with an upraised butcher knife.

Had I not stopped him in time, there would have been one less Australian soldier that night.

"He kill you, I kill him" was the simple explanation of the loyal Chinese boy.

And yet life in Singapore had its pleasant aspects. Among the various international sports events was the annual baseball series between the Japanese and American teams.

The American Consul-General Kenneth Patton spent most of his personal time and money in efforts to build up a strong baseball nine—and it was only just before the war that the Americans succeeded in beating the Japanese team decimated by evacuation. After nine years of competition, the American Consul-General had achieved his ambition—but how hollow was the baseball victory in the light of subsequent military defeats.

The American Consul-General was always in—when I called with regard to some arrangements for the baseball league. In addition to the Japanese and Americans, there was an R.A.F. nine, Filipino Club and the Australians.

Sunday after Sunday, the American Consul-General sat on the sidelines, keeping score and managing his beloved American team.

Consul-General Patton was an easy-going gentleman from Virginia. Like his colleague, the U.S. Minister Grant in Bangkok, he was appointed to the post while Singapore was still a diplomatic blind-alley. Someone in the State Department had appointed Patton like Grant in Thailand, and had forgotten all about him. When the clouds of war grew ominous, it was too late to recall him. One of the United States' weakness was the incapability of its diplomats in Singapore and Bangkok to cope with the situation. Willys Deck was appointed to Bangkok but too late to remedy the harm done by Grant. Deck, a veteran diplomat, travelled on the South Pan-American Clipper with Alfred Duff Cooper late in October.

The American Colony of 200, while like the British in mode of living, still had an element of tolerant understanding.

An American manager of the Goodyear Rubber Company once told me:

"How I hate this life in Singapore. In Akron, Ohio, I could live a simple life—catch the 8:40 to work every morning, go to the pictures in the evening and see baseball games on Sunday. Here in Singapore, my wife has to go out dancing every other night. We must have six servants and a new motor-car every year.

"It's a good thing the company pays my boat passage, otherwise I'd never be able to get home. I'm up to my neck in debt and I'll sure be glad when I get out of this snobbish British society."

The years in Singapore were indeed an education for me. The more I saw of British life, the more I learned to hate their smug arrogance. The Americans that I had known in my childhood were narrow-minded and prejudiced but the British in Singapore were ten times worse.

My busy schedule in pre-war Singapore had its compensations. I made many friends at the Japanese Club, in golf and in business associations. Most of them sympathized with my struggle to learn the Japanese way of thinking.

Consul-General Issaku Okamoto, who was instrumental in bringing me to Singapore, always invited me to his residence. Then Consul-General Kaoru Toyoda (now Shonan's deputy mayor) who followed, continued the close association between the diplomats and the journalists. It was during his time that I became managing editor of the Singapore Herald.

Consul-General Ken Tsurumi (now Governor of Malacca State) brought to Singapore his wide experience as Japanese Embassy Spokesman in Shanghai. Through his efforts, the Singapore Herald was recognized throughout the Press circles and much favorable publicity circulated throughout the world. In addition, he was always ready to offer personal advice.

Japanese newspaper correspondents were always staunch friends and willing advisers in the editing of the Singapore Herald. I had travelled on the boat to Singapore with Katsutaro Suganuma, the Osaka Mainichi correspondent, and throughout the years in Singapore, he remained a constant and helpful adviser. Takashi Kaite, the Domei correspondent, in his capacity as manager of the Eastern News Service, was my superior in my work there. He was the latest of the Japanese correspondents to come to Singapore succeeding Ishiro Kobayashi who had been jailed by British authorities as an aftermath of the Cox incident.

But in those trying years of tribulation and psychological adjustment from American to the Japanese point-of-view, it was Jun Ninomiya, the Asahi correspondent, who stood with me through thick and thin. During the whole year that I lived with him, he came to understand my problems and I firmly believe that finally brought shape to my beliefs and convictions. Then there was Dr. Kozo Ando, who as physician and friend, was helpful to me in those pre-war Singapore days. (Dr. Ando is now Chief Medical Officer, Special Municipality.)

For two years and eight months, I had worked in Singapore with the Japanese, learning Japanese ways and philosophy—and what was most important, the mission of Greater East Asia.

(In next Monday morning's paper Mr. Fujii continues his narrative and tells how he outwitted the British.—Editor.)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1943

Aoki's Trip to the South

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, is now on a tour of inspection of South China and the Southern Regions. Although his present trip will be of the short duration of only about a month, it is of considerable significance, for it promises to contribute greatly toward forging closer the ties between Japan and the regions of the south which are making a fresh start in a new direction under Japan's leadership.

The war which is now going on in the world is a conflict between those who are bent on maintaining the old world order and those who are devoted to the construction of a new order, and one prominent feature of the projected new order is that it is designed for the benefit of all mankind, and not for the exclusive benefit of America and Britain, as has been the case with the old order. In the new world order, East Asia, accorded a proper place within its frame-work, is destined to make a valuable contribution to its development. It therefore follows that the requirements of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia must necessarily be woven closely into the new world order. In this sense, it behooves East Asia to form a new order of its own in such a way as to set a good example for the rest of the world to follow. In fact, East Asia is qualified to create a Co-Prosperity Sphere superior in any respect to similar spheres to be set up in other parts of the world. Nowhere except in East Asia will it be possible to establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere which, with no colony within it, can maintain and develop its livelihood. In the co-prosperity sphere structure, the question of prime importance is that of who should play the leading part within the sphere. In East Asia there is no country better qualified than Japan. It was Japan's rise which saved East Asia from the fate of being "Africanized," and Japan is, by common consent, the only country capable of fulfilling the functions of a leader country. Nor is there any country except Japan in East Asia that can provide on an efficient scale the heavy industry which constitutes one important condition for the creation of a Co-Prosperity Sphere. However, the fundamental idea of the co-prosperity sphere structure is, as its name indicates, to promote the common prosperity of its member nations, and there is no room whatever for the indulgence of wanton schemes or designs on the part of the leader country. The new East Asiatic order is to be founded on the spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," combined with the new spirit of union generating from the traditional family principle in East Asia. The Japanese Government has frequently proclaimed and, in fact, acted up to, these ideals for the establishment of a new order in East Asia, and it is not to be doubted that the present inspection tour of Mr. Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, will prove the occasion for impressing the peoples in the Southern Regions more strongly with these ideals.

In order that the projected Co-Prosperity Sphere may be established on a solid basis, there are many important problems calling for earnest attention, as, for example, the improvement of technical skill, the expansion of productive power, the adjustment of trade organs and the establishment of the communication structure. But the immediate needs of the moment are to see the Japanese productive technique and capacity are rapidly improved to increase the power for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, efforts must be made to help forward the advance of productive skill and capacity in all countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. To this end, various measures should be taken to increase the efficiency of laborers and technicians, to improve productive skill, to better the quality of machine tools, to provide for the priority supply of materials, and to enhance transportation capacity.

The Trade Corporation Bill and the Special Account Bill providing for the adjustment of exchange and trade, which were introduced and passed by the 81st session of the Diet, are of great significance as measures designed for the establishment of a trade structure for the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is true that the Southern Regions now under military administration are excluded from the application of the above-mentioned Trade Corporation Law for the present, but it has been made clear that at some future date the Trade Corporation will be made the central organ for the interchange of materials in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, not excluding these Southern Regions. Germany and Italy also fall within the realm of its activity. These measures are certainly very important but, as time passes, a more comprehensive structure will have to be set up in order to put the trade system within the Co-Prosperity Sphere into perfect form.

It is hardly necessary to say that in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the matter of communications plays a very important part. To consider the situation from the economic angle, for instance, it is no exaggeration to say that the co-prosperity sphere economy hinges, in its essentials, on the proper combination of the industrial skill of Japan, the leader country, and the raw materials produced on the Asiatic Continent and in the Southern Regions. In order to ensure their perfect combination, it is absolutely necessary to have a powerful and complete network of communications. Now, communications in Greater East Asia except in Japanese territory have hitherto been practically monopolized by Western Powers, and, subject to their control, have been left in a very imperfect state. In order to expedite the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, therefore, the network of communications in Greater East Asia must be reorganized on a new plan and it must be so developed as to answer the vital requirements of the Sphere.

It is to be welcomed that there has of late been a steady tightening of the ties binding the Southern Regions with Japan. The promised independence of Burma is drawing nearer, and with Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, back at his post, the problem of cultural and economic interchange between Japan and French Indo-China is making good headway. In the meantime, there has been much progress in the work of adjusting relations between French Indo-China and Thailand, so much so that an economic agreement is expected to be concluded shortly between the two countries. It can be confidently expected under such circumstances that the visit of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, to the Southern Regions and his personal interviews with the leaders on the spot will produce very salutary effects on the task of creating a new order for which all the Southern Regions are already earnestly at work.

A Betrayer

One of the best tests of mental capacity is the ability to keep confidences. A man with a small mind is incapable of keeping others' secrets. Either because he is anxious to show how much he knows, or because he lacks the power to weigh the consequences of betrayal, he discloses the secrets confided to him. The historical thirty pieces of silver as a price of betrayal have their parallels in every age and locality. No perfidy seems more despicable; but in the case of a Judas, it is not as much a moral as an intellectual defect. A man who sells his friend is an idiot more than a rascal, and is not as worthy of reproach as the man who has no no discernment of human character.—(Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

April 26, 1942

Enraged by the massacres and robbing of villagers by Chungking invaders in Burma, growing numbers of Burmese youths are joining the volunteer corps cooperating with the Japanese Forces to drive out the enemy.

* * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress Party, declared to the press at Calcutta today that India would rather choose death than submit to British imperialism. This declaration was made in answer to the hint made by Sir Stafford Cripps that Britain intended to carry on negotiations with India on the basis of granting Dominion status to India after the current war is over.

* * *

Cut off from all petroleum supplies since the fall of Rangoon and the loss of the Burma road, the Chungking government placed new restrictions on the use of liquid fuel. The control of liquid fuel was instituted in 1937, but the effort has been intensified until at present comparatively few vehicles are allowed to use imported gasoline.

* * *

Panic and confusion continue to heighten in the United States. The latest measure to be taken by the U.S. Government in order to curb the unstable situation is the creation of a military zone covering the entire Atlantic coast from the Canadian border to the southernmost tip of Florida. This militarization of the coastal belt will facilitate the control of this region and prevent subversive activities which would be advantageous to America's enemy, according to the official announcement.

* * *

The President of Venezuela announced today that the Government of Venezuela has granted the United States the privilege of landing on Venezuelan soil, United States troops for training in the use of special arms.

JAPAN'S EAST ASIATIC POLICY PROMOTES CLOSE TIES IN SPHERE

Burma Is Assured Independence—China Benefits From Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights

By Dr. MINORU MAIDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

It gives us cause for great joy to observe that Japan's policy toward the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is being vindicated more and more clearly with the progress of the war. Since the beginning of this year, a succession of encouraging events have occurred to promote an understanding among the peoples of Greater East Asia. As one if these events may be mentioned the announcement made by General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, in the Diet on January 28 concerning the granting of independence to Burma and the favorable repercussions which this announcement has evoked in Burma and other Southern Regions. The Prime Minister declared:

"In Burma, peace and order have already been restored and that country, in unison with the great immutable aim of our Empire and under its strong leader, Ba Maw, and with all its people, is cooperating with our Imperial Forces on the spot and is steadily constructing a new Burma and is thus continuing to make brilliant efforts to contribute to the construction of Greater East Asia. That effort has strongly impressed our country. Our Empire intends to recognize, by the end of this year at the latest, the creation of a Burma State out of the areas now under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ."

This proclamation called forth an expression of profound gratitude from Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of Burma, who said:

"Thanks to Japan's help, we are now in a position to realize our long-cherished desire. This enables the Burmese to devole themselves to the construction of true Burma. We should demonstrate to the whole world how strongly a free and independent Burma can fight."

Friendly to China's Aspirations

An even greater contribution has presumably been made toward convincing the Greater East Asiatic peoples of Japan's true intentions by the very friendly attitude which Japan has been adopting toward Chinese aspirations. Since this spring, it will be observed, Japan has been pursuing the magnanimous course of restoring national rights to the Chinese people and of retroceding privileges of various kinds to that country at no small sacrifice of interests on her own part.

Simultaneously with the declaration of war by the National Government on January 9 this year upon the United States and Britain, a joint Sino-Japanese declaration was issued regarding cooperation for the successful prosecution of the war, and side by side with this, another Agreement was signed between Japan and China concerning the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. Needless to say, the last-mentioned Agreement embodies unheard-of concessions on Japan's part.

Besides, Japan has handed over to the National Government over 1,000 items of enemy property which had been under her control in North and Central China, partly with the object of supporting the National Government and strengthening its financial and political power and partly by way of giving clear evidence of Japan's regard for the position of the Chinese people.

As regards the step taken by Japan in announcing her readiness to recognize the independence of Burma by the end of this year, it was a very proper course of action. Let me give the more important reasons for thinking so.

90 Per Cent Were Natives

To begin with, in Burma, of a total population of 16,000,000, the Burmese account for 10,000,000. According to the census taken in 1931, the total population then stood at 14,667,000, of which 90 per cent were natives, 72.7 per cent of whom being Burmese. That is, the Burmese population was then put at 9,627,000. The other natives included the Karens (1,360,000), the Shans (1,037,000), the Talaings (330,000), the Palaung (166,000) and the Chins (340,000). There were 1,190,000 Indians (1,500,000 according to the latest figure), 190,000 Chinese (prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese population in Burma was put roughly at 300,000). During the ten years from 1921 to 1931, there was an increase of 1,450,000 in Burma (of which immigrants accounted for 482,000). It is presumably correct to conclude that during the next ten years, the total population increased to 16,000,000, with the Burmese standing at over 10,000,000, as already mentioned. When it is remembered that the largest minority race in the country falls short of 2,000,000 in its population, it will be admitted that, from the point of view of racialism, it is correct to establish the State of Burma with the Burmese as the nucleus.

Burma was formerly a strong Kingdom. It was Britain's invasion with modern improved weapons that brought the country to ruin. Some historians claim that Burma has a history of 4,000 years. The most conservative estimate puts its history at over 2,000 years. During the past 2,000 odd years of its history, eight dynasties rose and fell. In the 9th century, Burmese territory was encroached upon by aggressive Britain three times until the country was ruined in 1886. The first British invasion occurred in 1824—1826. The deposed King of Assam, which was formerly Burmese territory, rose in revolt against Burma with the aid of a British army officer named Bruce. He was defeated, but soon afterward a chieftain in Arakan district rose against Burma with British backing. In such circumstances, there steadily developed a strong anti-British sentiment in Burma, culminating in the first Anglo-Burmese War, which broke out in March, 1824. Britain won the war and she took possession of Arakan and Tenasserim in 1826, securing control over the Bay of Bengal.

War of 1852

The second Anglo-Burmese War broke out in 1852 under the following circumstances. Many Burmese who were indignant at Britain's outrageous attitude started anti-British riots in many places. Englishmen were murdered and British steamships were burnt. This gave Britain a good excuse for declaring war. The British troops occupied the fertile areas of Pegu and Prome. As the result of this war, the King of Burma was allowed to retain possession of Upper Burma only, and the capital was transferred to Mandalay. Britain merged the newly occupied territory in India, and established the government for its rule at Rangoon. The third Anglo-Burmese War occurred as a sequel to the grant of rights of various kinds to France by the King of Burmese, who was anything but friendly to Britain. Britain took umbrage and preferred to Burma a demand that the latter should appoint a British adviser to seek his advice on diplomatic matters. With the rejection of this demand, the British troops invaded Mandalay, arrested the King and detained him in India. In 1886, Britain declared the annexation of Burma to India. This happened only 51 years ago.

The Burmese people always showed themselves recalcitrant to their conquerors, the British, and were naturally burning with a fervent desire for independence. Their racial and political movements received a strong impetus from Japan's victory in the war with Russia, from the activities strated by a great priest named Ottama on his return from a visit to Japan and from the establishment of the Young Men's Buddhist Association of Burma in 1914. The oppression exerted by the Government of India in 1917 added fuel to the fire of the anti-British movement. With a view to coaxing Burmese patriots, Britain declared the separation of Burma from India and the introduction of parliamentary government in Burma in 1937, and the formation of a Cabinet by Burmese was also decreed. Although the grant of new powers were thus simulated, actual power continued to rest with the British, as a matter of fact, and all these institutions were subject to British guidance.

To mention a few of the anti-British affairs in Burma, there was a revolt in October, 1931. In this affair, farmers led by a prophet declared war against the "heretical British who have enslaved the Burmese". The unarmed rebels braved British machine-gun fire and were defeated. Though defeated, the moral effects of their revolt were considerable. In 1938-1939, anti-British demonstrations were staged by farmers, supported by the All-Burma League of Students. Strikes also broke out among the workers at oil fields and mines.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Fujin Asahi, Vol. 20, No. 14 dated April 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Leading articles: The Second Special Attack Flotilla, Visit to the Home of the Ten Heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla, and Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Air Defense.

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 16 dated April 22, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, Japan and China Stand United, Warmonger Roosevelt, Australia in Crisis, The Enemy's Futile Attempt, Anglo-American Rivalry, Turmoil in America, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' They Can't See Eye to Eye, and Elementary Japanese Course.

How They Must Love Each Other!

READERS IN COUNCIL

Rapacious America

To the Editor:

Sometimes it is preferable to observe events from afar in order to conceive them with greater clarity. What we mean is that on certain occasions it is considerably better to refrain from being a tool of any mechanism whatever and be simply a spectator, in order to formulate an unprejudiced opinion.

It occurs to me that not all of the Central and South American countries fully understand the cunning and rapacious arts practiced on them by North America, nor the manner whereby she poisons them with vague phrases, peregrine theories and imaginary perils, overwhelming them with the flashing glitter of her inexhaustible stream of gold.

One of the slogans which has undermined the pure and ingenuous idealism of the South American countries, has been the much propagandized "American Solidarity."

At the sound of these words, Latin Americans have always been inflamed, of course, with a sentiment of greatness and continental personality, since they speak to them of solidarity, destiny, interest and defense. It makes them feel palpitating in their veins the fiery blood of the Spanish captains who landed on those virgin lands to build nations, found new races and establish a new culture and civilization which they brought to those shores in the most advanced stages. The idea of fraternity is thus rooted in the heart of the Latin American peoples, and has shown its worth in all their great historical moments. And it is this idea of fraternity which the United States, with their expert and unscrupulous commercial mind, intended to exploit to their own benefit by deceiving and sophisticating the mentality of the Ibero-American peoples.

Have Nothing in Common

And they have succeeded with the greatest, most absurd and iniquitous of tricks: by including themselves in the sphere of American solidarity. This is, in fact, a portent of bad faith. They are perfectly aware that because of their origin, blood, character, customs, interests and even their religion, they have nothing in common with the peoples founded by Spain and Portugal.

North America, in her somewhat affected pose of nouveau riche and mechanized conception of life which made her people rely on physical energy as the source of all human valuation, gazes nevertheless with a profound contempt at these dreamy people of South America whose sole interest is to derive enjoyment from all that is pleasing, generous and natural in life, and who aspire only to earn just enough to enable them to subsist.

This is not and will never be understood by North America just as she cannot understand the passivity and calm of the oriental people, as she comes from a different stock. It would take painfully long to analyze the way in which North America has persevered in corrupting the sentiments and customs of Ibero America through the radio, cinema, dancing mechanical activity and all that which is artificial and contrary to the pure and free life of the inhabitants of Central and South America.

But all this was inspired by the sole purpose of bringing Ibero America within her influence. They spoke of continental solidarity and told the Latin American republics that capitals for their industries were needed, whereby the necessary funds were invested by North America in the name of that solidarity. This brilliant and deceitful conception of solidarity entailed, however, the mortgage of the best resources which were taken as interest on the "disinterested" loans.

In the name of this continental solidarity, Mexico was despoiled of her marvelously rich province of California abounding in fruits and cattle and having a beauty comparable to paradise. Practising the same ideals of solidarity, the small republics of Central America, San Jose de Costa Rica, Santo Domingo and Cuba, remained under the almost absolute control of the United States. This continental solidarity converted the island of Galapagos into a North American fortress, and subjugated Panama with the exploitation of her canal. It can be easily grasped that this continental solidarity brought paintul and humiliating results for Latin America and incomparable advantage to the United States. They received sugar, rubber, coffee and steel in abundance, and administered exclusively and without the slightest consideration the wealth of all these zones falling within the sphere of solidarity.

But upon the outbreak of a conflict between the Latin American countries, this solidarity took an entirely different aspect. This solidarity urged North America to instigate quarrels and to provide secretly armaments to both contending parties. In Chaco, the United States intervention was hypocritical and repugnant until the moment when the two powers of South America, Argentina and Chile initiated a crusade in favor of peace. The United States doctrine of solidarity was helpless to check Peru and Ecuador when they took up arms over an insignificant border dispute which had no reason to exist in a continent where earth is overabundant and men are scarce, until Argentina and Brazil decided to intervene and appease them.

And this idea of continental solidarity had its greatest signification for North America when she found it convenient that the Latin American countries should follow her in the unfortunate campaign of the Pacific. Pan-American conferences were immediately held, intrigues were fabricated in the political circles of Washington, colossal promises and terrible threats were uttered, until they succeeded in subjugating almost all the countries imbued and overwhelmed by this iniquitous lie of continental solidarity.

It brings satisfaction to me and also to the conscience of the entire world the fact that there is a country in Latin America who rebelled against this lying solidarity. Argentina flatly and simply refused to be a tributary of the United States, submit to their commercial exploitation or be an arsenal to the proud capitalists of the North. Argentina has adopted this attitude with sacrifice and courage: she stoically gambled with life but has assured her prestige and honor in the future.

N. O.

April 24, 1943

Fruits of Wisdom

The tongue is but three inches long, yet it can kill a man six feet high.—Japanese Proverb.

* * *

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

* * *

It is not where we have gathered up our brighter hopes, that the dawn of happiness breaks. It is not where we have glanced our eye with affright, that we find the deadliest gloom. What should this teach us? To bow to the great and only source of light, and live humbly, and with confiding resignation.—Goethe.

* * *

It is a great mistake of many ardent students that they trust too much to their books, and do not draw from their own resources—forgetting that of all sophists our own reason is that which abuses us least.—Rousseau.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part III

Of the line of distinguished Kokugaku-sha we need go, for the present purpose, as far back as Kada-no-Azumamaro (1669-1701) who was a Kannushi (Shinto functionary) of the famous Inari Temple of Fushimi, near Kyoto (there is still a small shrine dedicated to his memory close to the Inari Temple). That a man in his position—son of hereditary Kannushi—should be interested in the study of ancient classics was understandable, but the movement in favor of a national school for the study of native classics which Kada was the first man to propose to the Yedo authorities but which he did not live to see carried out, together with the fact that he had a large following of zealous pupils and admirers was evidence of a very notable tendency—that the native learning was winning the allegiance of an increasing number of scholars.

Takes a Serious View

The greatest of Kada's pupils was Kamo Mabuchi (1697-1769) who in his 36th year (1733) came to Kyoto from his native town of Hamamatsu to receive instructions from the veteran scholar, between whom and his father there had been some bond of acquaintanceship, for Mabuchi's father had been a negi (Shinto priest of lower rank) attached to the Kamo Shrine, Kyoto. Mabuchi stayed in Kyoto for four years pursuing his favorite studies under his revered teacher's direct tuition. It was Mabuchi who may be said to have founded something like a synthetic school of the Japanese learning. Until his time the ancient Japanese classics had been studied in a haphazard or unmethodical manner, some devoted to the so-called ancient history, others to the ancient poetry, and yet others to the ancient manners and customs as an aid to find the Way of the Gods, and so on. He inaugurated out of his great knowledge of the ancient writings a systematic program of Kokugaku, which he roughly defined as a study of ancient Japanese documents, including history and poetry, etc., with a view to learning the national polity and the moral principles regulating the relations between Monarch and people, etc. or in other words, a study of the thoughts of the great ancestors of Nippon. So in his opinion Kokugaku was a veritable cult—a sacred cult not to be treated in a light-hearted, or dilettantish manner—devoted to the clarification of the spirit and character of this land of the gods.

Norinaga the Physician

Considering also his father's calling and that of his revered teacher, it was no wonder that Mabuchi should have attached to his "learning" something like sacrosanctity, which was somewhat lacking in the mind of his distinguished pupil, Moto-ori Norinaga (1730-1801). Norinaga was a son of a notable merchant of Matsuzaka, which like Venice produced many shrewd men of the abacus, and he was by profession a physician who remained in the active practice of medicine all his life. Norinaga's learning, therefore, had the savor of a secular scholar rather than of a Shinto devotee, though it must not be forgotten that as a man of Matsuzaka, so near Ise, the seat of the Grand Shrines, his mind had been deeply influenced by Shintoistic piety.

Some time ago we published in these columns a series of articles on the life and character of Norinaga, so we will now confine ourselves to a few salient points pertinent to the subject at issue. Anyone comparing the lives of Mabuchi and Norinaga could immediately notice a sharp contrast between the two characters.

(Continued on Page 2)